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[MONDAY, June 6, 1785.] THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 105.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: *Printed by* HASWELL & RUSSELL.

The Conduct *of* ENGLAND *briefly reviewed.*

For near Seven Hundred Years *past.*

SIX hundred and thirty-four years ago, HENRY the Second ascended the Throne of England, a very few years after the King of France put away his wife Eleanor (not for her good)—she had in her own right very great possessions in that kingdom, all which her husband restored to her; Henry the Second married her, this most fatal marriage involved England in wars with France for 350 years together, in which, says Rapin, more men were slain than ever lived in both kingdoms at any one time. Fortunately we were beat out of it, in the reign of HENRY the [illegible]xth; but during this period, the wars [illegible] France were not enough for us, and therefore an army was raised and conducted [illegible] RICHARD the First to the Holy Land [illegible]ke Jerusalem—but on his return to [illegible]many, he was seized, and lay two years [illegible] close prison, was ransomed, and again [illegible]ed his wars with France, as did many [illegible] successors, particularly EDWARD [illegible] Third and HENRY the Fifth, the [illegible] when dying at Sanlie wished to live [illegible] recover the Holy Land.

[illegible] has been, in brief, the madness and [illegible] temper of the British nation, for [illegible] years. These matters being settled, [illegible] then turned their swords upon themselves [illegible] under the houses of York and [illegible]ter, and rivers of blood were shed [illegible] dispute. Soon after, by the help [illegible] compass, America was discovered, as also the passing round the Cape [illegible]d Hope to Asia. England had now [illegible] scene of rapine to act, and to indulge [illegible]ves in,—they were one of the first [illegible] a discovery; in the new world [illegible]ght, they conquered and killed the [illegible] of North-America, took their [illegible] and colonised it, as well as many [illegible] the West-Indies, where they sent [illegible] armies, fought battles at Car[illegible] Portobella, Martinico, Havanna, [illegible] cut short all the wars that England [illegible] engaged in for these eighty [illegible] originated in and on account [illegible]erica and the West-Indies,—[illegible] ocean of bloodshed, and 285 [illegible] [illegible]ttering debt incurred, that country [illegible] revolted and become a sovereign [illegible] and will, allied with France, be a [illegible] future scourge to this kingdom, and [illegible] remaining foreign domonions.

[illegible]urning from America, let us view [illegible] conduct in Africa at Senegal, Con[illegible] Angola, Whidan, &c. &c. where their [illegible] is much worse than that of shedding blood, for they carry into slavery hun[illegible] and thousands of its unhappy people [illegible] West-Indies, where they and their [illegible]terity are doomed to everlasting slave[illegible]

Passing from Africa round the Cape of [illegible]od Hope, we there find Britons in In[illegible], killing, burning, destroying towns, [illegible]ies, and whole countries,—plundering [illegible]eat cities, tying 24 natives of the coun[illegible] to great guns, and blowing them one after another to atoms, and this owned by the perpetrator before the committee of the House of Commons. Innumerable crimes are daily committed there, at least equal to those of Pizarro and Cortez, all [illegible] for paltry diamonds and lacks of rupees, and for manufactured goods which are pernicious to this country.

But peace is not in British Constitutions;—perhaps it is owing to their boisterous climate, that their delight is in war—to kill, burn, destroy, and to ransack the whole globe, from the Lake Superior to the Ganges, and beyond it, and from Otaheite to Greenland; for their thirst of dominion is such, that neither seas, or deserts can stop their ambition or mistaken notions of trade, by which they not only disturb the other nations of the globe, but have in pursuit of it sunk themselves into an abyss of debt, a very great part of which is incurred for two most insignificant articles, tea from the East, and sugar from the West.

Foreign Affairs.

ALICANT, (Spain), *February* 28.

ON the 13th instant, in the evening, the sea here appeared inflamed, and formed into a body of fire. This very extraordinary and wonderful phœnomenon excited the attention and curiosity of every one;—at the same time no body could with certainty say any thing about its cause or origin. Fire seemed to sparkle in the water at a distance, but still more so, as the waves drew nearer, and when they broke upon the beach, they cast forth upon the shore an infinite number of great and small lights, at a considerable distance from the place they reached. Many of these sparkling lights remained fixed in their situation, and, together with the brilliancy of the water, formed a most admirable spectacle. This began at half an hour past seven, and continued three hours. On the 14th and 15th, the same fiery appearance was observed, but it was then only to be seen where the waves broke upon the shore. Part of this water has been collected into chrystal bottles; it still retains its fiery colour, and leaves a sediment consisting of very solid particles, that appear of a metalic nature. The philosophers are taking great pains to comprehend this strange phœnomenon.

LONDON, March 25.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, March 15.

"The affairs of this country now look more like war than ever. The answer of the Emperor to the Dutch ultimatum, is firm, and abates little or nothing of his first pretentions. Humiliating as the conditions are we are afraid they must be submitted to; unless we are assured of both France and Prussia. The Count de Maillebois, our French commander in chief, is arrived at Dunkirk, on his way to the Hague. Time will shew what the French will do for us. Unfortunately our rulers have too great confidence in their new allies."

They write from the Hague, that the assembly of the States-General, having collected the votes of the seven provinces relative to the Emperor's demands, have given their ultimate answer in the negative, declaring they cannot comply with such hard conditions. Copies are given to all the foreign Ambassadors at the Hague, and also sent to Paris, and the several Courts with whom the Dutch are in alliance, so that the affairs are now hastily coming to a crisis.

DUBLIN, March 10.

Yesterday, in the evening the following extraordinary adventure happened to an eminent physician of this city.—As the Doctor was walking along Britain-Street, a man very decently dressed overtook him, seemingly out of breath, saying he had had been at the Doctor's house, to desire he would come and visit his wife, who was almost at the last gasp. The Doctor enquired what was his wife's complaint? The man answered, a violent flux, which had wasted her extremely. The Doctor went with the man to a house in stable lane, and followed him up stairs into a room, when the man shut the door, and drawing out a pistol and an empty purse, told him that was his wife, who was quite exhausted with a terrible evacuation; and if he did not cure her by administering all the money he had about him, he must administer two leaden pills to him. The Doctor put eleven guineas and an half into the purse, and then the man conducted him into the street, and turning a corner, ran off and left him.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, May 3.

Mr. GILL, late Publisher of the Continental Journal, in Boston—notified his customers (in last Tuesday's papers) as follows:—

"The subscriber (not being fond of *Stamp-Acts*, having experienced the ill effects of two heretofore) informs his late customers, that he has discontinued the Continental Journal, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Augusta (State of Georgia) dated April 7.

"As to news, we have none here excepting that vast numbers of people are going from hence to the Missisippi, in consequence of the Spanish government having delivered up to this state, their post at Netchez, and that our governor has sent to garrison the same. The seat of government is removed from Savanna to Augusta. All kinds of tradesmen are wanted here, particularly Smiths and Tanners."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated January 28.

"The trade with the United States of America to the ports in the Mediterranean is very much relaxed of late, owing to the Algerine rovers, who are exceeding numerous, and very diligent after the thirteen stripes. They cruise upwards of 100 leagues out of their former track, on purpose to fall in with ships of every nation they are at war with;—nor are those revengeful free booters satisfied with the sacrifice of ship and cargo, but send all they find on board, without distinction, into slavery."

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, Jamaica, dated April 2.

"In consequence of the intelligence received by the Ariel sloop of war, all the ships of war at Port-Royal are under sailing orders—their place of destination, no doubt, is the Musquito shore—their departure has not yet been made public.

"The following is said to be the alarming intelligence which has given cause for the above orders:—When the Ariel left the Shore, which was on the 3d ult. express, advice had been received there, that the Spaniards, in full force, positively intended making their long premeditated attack, both by sea and land, on the 19th of February, and that the arrival of Don Galvez, with a fifty gun ship, and four frigates, was daily expected."

Last Saturday Andrew Leblanc and Samuel Preston were, pursuant to their sentence, hanged on the commons near this city, for the robbery of Mr. Vanumem's store.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

ON Friday last arrived the ship Duke of Buceleugh, Capt. Ritchie, in 38 days from London, by whom we learn that the English Ministry, March 23, received advice by express from Paris, of the Emperor's troops having begun their march against the territories. Maestricht, and the countries, it is supposed, will be the first scenes of hostilities. Thus, war seems to be commenced without a doubt.

NEW-HAVEN, May 5.

Last Tuesday afternoon a special Air Balloon, eleven feet in diameter, was let off from Chapel-Street in this City. It took fire in its ascent, and being converted into a pyramid of flame at its greatest height, exhibited a grand and pleasing object to the spectators, who had only to regret that the same spectacle was not shown in the night. It was decorated with the figure of an angel flying, in one hand bearing a trumpet and with the other displaying the flag of the United States, and the Motto NIL INTENTATUM NOSTRI LIQUERE, was affixed to it in seven different languages.

MAY, 11.

Friday last as Mr. James Thomas, Mr. David Grannis, and Mr. David Mallery, of this place, were returning to this port from Connecticut-River, in a sail boat (the wind blowing fresh at [illegible] E.) the boat struck a rock [illegible] one [illegible] from East Haven shore, which bilged, and overset her—by this accident the above [illegible] were all unfortunately drowned.—They were seen in their distress, and repeatedly heard to call for help; but no boat could be procured at a less distance than about two miles, so seasonable relief could be afforded them.—They each left a widow—and twenty children are made fatherless by this stroke of Providence.—Neither of their bodies have yet been found.

It is worthy of observation, that no less than seven men have been drowned in and near this harbour, within a few weeks past.

NEW-LONDON, May 13.

Governor Parr, of Nova-Scotia, has, by his proclamation dated at Halifax, April 25, 1785, "Strictly forbid the importation of all kinds of provisions into that province and its dependencies, after the end of thirty Days from the date hereof; except in vessels which shall be the property of his Majesty's subjects and navigated according to law."

Letters from Nova-Scotia, dated the 23d of April, mention the arrival at Halifax, of the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the State of Connecticut;—from whence he would in a very short time embark for this city, the place for his fixed residence.

Bishop Seabury is a native of Groton, near this city.

BOSTON, May 12.

In mentioning the disapprobation which we are certain is generally given to the Stamp-Act, by the citizens of this Commonwealth, we feel a peculiar diffidence.—Ill nature, we are conscious, will suppose the information as originating in self-interest.—But, as it is our duty, in all cases, to convey whatever may be deemed of public benefit, we shall observe that it is in agitation in several towns of this Commonwealth, to instruct their representatives to bring in an act to repeal certain clauses in the above mentioned one. Should there be no alteration, and the act remain as it is, we are certain, that it must operate to the impoverishment, if not ruin of many of the publishers of news-papers in this State; and could the community at large derive any considerable advantage by the sacrifice, we doubt not but they would meet their doom with a becoming satisfaction. But this will not be the case—in their *fall*, if they must fall, will close the duty; and every friend to equal liberty, need not be informed, that the duties arising from the tax on the vehicles of political information, will be in no proportion to the empoverishment of a single individual—consequently it will be unequal and hard. If we could assume the confidence of dictating our rulers, we should suppose that the articles of foreign luxury, for which our cash is constantly bidding adieu to our country, were objects more deserving restrictions, and duties, especially when it is considered that news-papers are the principal support of one capital support of one capital branch of American manufacture—paper-making.

MAY, 19.

Last Tuesday afternoon arrived, here, in 30 days from England. The ship Neptune, Capt. Callahan.

We have received papers by the above as late as April 11, but they certain nothing deserving the inspection of our readers——Informations of fashionable levities—Now and then the epithets of che[illegible] and scoundrels and liars appli[illegible] "Godly given people," [illegible] counts of capital convi[illegible] Bailey—[illegible] of [illegible]krupts and the uni[illegible] sates of the Members of Parliam[illegible] comprise the whole of their papers.

The Hon. Nath[illegible] Tracy, Esq. is arrived at Newbury Port, in 17 days from [illegible]. Mr. John Temple, a young gentleman who accompanied Mr. Tracy, in his tour through England, died of the small-pox in the passage from Cork.

Sunday arrived Capt. Deal, in 29 days from Cadiz; by whom we learn, that 17

Sallee Rovers were fitting out to cruise against the American Flag, in order to procure Slaves.

It is somewhat worthy of remark, that the law for imposing Stamps was passed on the very day of the month (viz. March 18) on which the British Stamp-Act was repealed in 1766;—an event which kindled such a flame in this country that nothing but the blood of thousands of our gallant citizens was able to extinguish, and is an evident proof that POWER may rise into TYRANNY, whether it be intrusted in the hands of Republican or Monarchial governments.

Two WONDERS *of the* WORLD!

A STAMP-ACT,

in BOSTON!! *and*,

A BISHOP,

in CONNECTICUT!!

WHITEHAVEN,

DECEMBER, 16.

To the PRINTERS *of the* CUMBERLAND PACKET.

I HAVE got a balloon wife. D--mn that Lunardi. You must know my dear rib pretends to be a scholar. She was the first in the parish that was affected with the balloon mina: and what a life have I had since balloon hats, balloon trimmings, in short balloon every thing, even to plumbs and potatoes; and seeing balloon apples in one of your late papers, she the other day brought in one, which in our family to my knowledge, from my grandfather has, from its extraordinary, size, been called Calf's Head: "Here Simon (says she) is the finest balloon apple you ever saw"—"Balloon apple!" said I, somewhat peevishly, (for I was confoundedly vexed to hear her ballooning continually) "Why 'tis a calf's head apple." "Ay a calf's head apple indeed, replied she, (with an arch, significant look) it grew in your own orchard"—But I'll tell you how I discovered my wife to be a balloon.—

Last night Mr. Spintext, our Curate, and she had a sharp dispute about these dam'd balloons. He said they were a mere farce, and no real advantage could be drawn from them. This was enough; it gave warning to an alarm which rang half an hour. "The finest invention in the whole world; what a noble sight must it be to see one of them cleaving the skies, and all that sort of thing, as brother Bobb says." But I can't pretend to follow her through her fancied aerial excursion; suffice it, there was nothing more she wished for on earth than to go up in an air balloon, and concluded with bluntly telling Mr. Spintext he was a poor ignorant thing. This nettled the parson, though I believe endued with as much patience as most people. He replied, and she returned. However, in the course of the contest, [illegible] happened to retort upon her he[illegible]: This was too much ignoran[illegible] bear: so after a for a woman [illegible] dreadful volley of [illegible]bal bullets, she flung out of the room. Mr. Spintext was [illegible]qually enraged; Here succeeded a pause for upwards of five minutes. Pray Mr. Spintext, says I, what is this balloon you make so much noise about? "Your wife is a balloon," said he, and off he went. My wife a baloon, thought I; that is impossible: but recollecting I heard them say it was filled with inflamable air, he did not appear to be so far wrong, for she had more than a quantum sufficit, as they say, in her. Here an odd whim poped into my brain. Poor Mr. Spintext forgot he was upon the high ropes as well as my wife. Balloon parsons, exclaimed I to myself, why here's some sense in this; they may now be said literally to shew us the way to heaven. Upon this thought I followed my wife, and communicated it to her; she smiled at it, and we retreated very lovingly to bed together. By the bye I took a sly peep at my wife's garters, but that devil of a fellow, Lunardi, has not got thither yet. For God's sake, mention him no more in your papers, otherwise, I am afraid, we shall have balloon bedlams in every part of the country.

SIMON MASARCASM.

ANECDOTE of DOCTOR YOUNG.

WALKING in a garden at Welwyn, in Hartfshordshire, in company with two ladies, the servant came to tell him a gentleman wished to speak with him, "Tell him says the Doctor that I am too happily engaged to change my situation. The ladies insisted on it he should go as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron, his friend; and, as persuasion had no effect, one took him by the right arm and the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when finding resistance in vain, he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expressive manner, for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven;
Like him I go, but yet to go I'm loth;
Like him I go for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind,
His Eve went with him but mine stay'd behind.

LONDON,

MARCH, 25.

LETTERS from Madrid mention; that the marriage of Don Gabriel will be likely to be attended by the abolition of the Inquisition, which is expected to have the most beneficial effects upon their commerce.

A report is current at Madrid, that an insurrection has taken place at the Port of Mahon against the Spanish Regency.

The Marquis of Lansdown is again talked of as successor to a Post (Mr. Pitt's) which is not yet vacant, and we hope will not be so quickly. The Marquis of Buckingham is also named as the future President at the Admiralty Board, and Lord Rawdon as the Secretary of State.

Nothing more clearly proves greatness of mind in the present Minister, than his recommendation of Lord Macartney (the avowed friend of Mr. Fox) to the Board of Directors, except his rejection of the Polls.

We are assured by our Irish correspondent that the Right Hon. William Pitt, after taking so much pains to establish the power of the East India Company, has determined to reduce their commerce with a view to equalize the trade of the two sister kingdoms. Factories are to be established at different ports in Ireland, for the purpose of carrying on a direct intercourse with the East-Indies, and of establishing a fit and proper exchange of Asiatic commodities with this country, thereby effectually preventing the smuggling now carried on by our homeward bound Indiamen. Extraordinary as this may appear, we can assure our readers that the measure is resolved on, and as soon as the resolutions shall have passed the House of Commons, will certainly be carried into execution. For this advantage Ireland may thank the patriotic Mr. Corry.

The Irish Parliament, in consequence of Mr. Orde's prepositions, have imposed new taxes upon the people, to the amount of fifty-six thousand pounds a year. This was carried by surprize in the moment of good humour, and should the propositions undergo any material alteration, a very formidable opposition will be formed in Ireland; and we are informed from authority of great respectability, that the Duke of Rutland has wrote to the Minister, desiring to be recalled, in case the proposition should be altered or not finally adjusted this session.

The Earl of Dunsmore, formerly Governor of Virginia, in America, is appointed Governor of Jamica, and is expected to kiss hands this day at St. James's on the appointment.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who left Port-Royal in the Bellisarius transport, to his friend in this town, dated Black-River, February 25, 1785.

"*We arrived at St. Andrews after a pleasant passage, and coasted along the shore until we reached Cape Gra a dois, in order to give the different tribes of Indians in the interest of Great-Britain, notice of our coming to their succour, and they welcomed us by making great fires as we passed, which we are now to understand they make use of as signals on the coming of friends or enemies, in order to spirit up their neighbours to be in a state of preparation.*

"*The Swan sloop of war sailed ten days before we arrived, for Truxillo, with an officer on board, carrying private dispatches, and has since returned here. The gentleman who went on the embassy was politely received by the Spanish commandant at Truxillo, who said it was his inclination to manifest every token of sincere personal regard to the subjects of Great-Britain; but we gave the officer to understand, that if the rebels, (as he stiled the settlers on the Musquito shore) did not evacuate the country by the 24th of March, they would most certainly be driven from thence by force, or suffer military execution. The Spanish commandant also sent a message to Colonel Lowrey, informing him, that he expected to receive the ultimate commands of the Spanish cabinet on the subject in question, by the time specified; the tenor of which he should not fail to communicate to the Colonel, by the very earliest opportunity after they came to his hands. There were but few regular troops at Truxillo, but they were in general good looking men. This country is pleasant, healthy and fertile, and much cooler than Jamaica. We have but [illegible] men sick belonging to the third regiment.*"

A gentleman who arrived from Hispaniola, within these few days, asserts, that on his passage hither he observed a fleet of ten sail of Spanish men of war, with several merchantmen and transports, steering westward, supposed for the Havanah. This formidable force, no doubt, must be meant for the protection of the Musquito Indians, as is imagined, has brought the ultimate commands of the Spanish cabinet, as in the above letter to be expected by the Spanish commandant.

From the BAHAMA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY, 12.

YESTERDAY morning [illegible] Majesty's sloop of war the Bu[illegible] Doo, having on board a detachment of 57 men belonging to the 60th regiment of foot, sailed from Port Royal for the Musquito shore.

CHARLESTON, Apr[illegible]

Yesterday forenoon a gentleman, lately from [illegible] went into the necessary, [illegible] to his lodgings, and [illegible] throat; he had lo[illegible] blood before he was [illegible] all medical assistance was [illegible] and he expired this m[illegible] The supposed cause of this action, is the loss of a cargo [illegible] goods, which misfortune redu[illegible] him to poverty and despair.

On Friday night the sloop [illegible] Capt. Patterson, struck on [illegible] bar of the north channel, and [illegible] lost. The unfortunate capt[illegible] and several of his men perish[illegible]

NEW-YORK, MAY 18.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers of the safe arrival at Brest, of that worthy nobleman, patriot and soldier, the Right Honourable Major-General the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, after a passage of thirty days.

By the Harriet Captain Wilson, from Montego Bay in Jamaica, arrived here last Monday, we are informed, that by way of confirmation of the accounts mentioned in our last, every ship of war (except the Europa, Capt. de Coury, and two sloops) on the Jamaica station, had sailed to the Musquito shore to support the inhabitants of that coast against the Spaniards, who seemed determined to reduce and extirpate our good friends the native Indians. That the Grantham and Halifax

Packets had safely arrived there from Falmouth, and the Portland Packet had sailed for England with their mails.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Prospect of a WAR *between* Great-Britain *and* Spain.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of Gen. Styler's regiment (the 3d foot, commonly called the OLD BUFFS), *at Jamaica, dated April* 12, *to his relations of the Royal Highlanders in Nova-Scotia, Received from Shelburne.*

"The Spanish General, Don Galvez, having ordered possession to be taken of Rattan*, Governor Clark is making every possible disposition to reinforce and enable Major Lowry to keep his ground; our regiment, with a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. are sailed for the Musquito shore; and to exaggerate matters between the two nations, the Spaniards have taken the Brigantine from us loaded with provisions and stores for our Garrison at the shore; and by the Governor's latest accounts from the Secretary of State in London, a considerable fleet of men of war and frigates, with a number of transports and troops are hourly expected here from England, to carry on hostilities against the Spanish continent."

* Rautan or Rattan, is an island situated in the Gulf of Honduras, in North-America, lying in Long. 89, W. Lat. 16, 22, was planted and fortified during the war of 1740, by the British, has a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this Gulph, or Bay, for logwood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda costas; but it was thought fit to be abandoned after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748; however, it has since that time been repossessed, though very thinly inhabited; we are told it is but very lately that there were not more than twenty-five British families on the shore.

"We have accounts from London, of another expedition fitting out from Cadiz against the Algerines, which will certainly give full employment to the Spaniards, especially if General Galvez should continue to act with his great and numerous army against the British nation on the Main.

"At Halifax an account is received by the ship John and Ann, from London, that a fleet, consisting of two sail of the line, five frigates, and twenty large transports, with troops and stores, may hourly expected there, and be joined by a number of ships and sloops, and proceed together for America, as they suppose, to be employed against the Spaniards, said to be again molesting British settlements on the Musquito shore.

"On Thursday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, the dwelling-house of Mr. JOSEPH [illegible] and brothers, was observed to be on fire by the folks of the house, and although the people of the neighbourhood immediately assembled, and exerted themselves to the utmost, yet the fire had got to such a height before it was discovered, and raged with so great fury, as to consume the house to the lower floor, with many valuable articles of household furniture, &c. The alacrity of the inhabitants in giving their assistance and exertions to save the property of the sufferers was praise worthy. This town being destitute of engines, &c. for the extinguishing fires, Quere, whether it would not be essentially beneficial for the people to form themselves into fire societies, in the respective quarters of the town, and to chuse some proper persons as firewards, whose duty it shall be to attend at fires, invested with power to arrange the people who may assemble, in such order as to render the most essential services?

On Monday May 22d, Congress came to the following resolution:

As the State of New-York, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have each made a cession of western territory to the United States; and Congress are ever disposed to attend the reasonable expectations of each of the States in the union, touching their public services and expences.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the State of North Carolina, to reconsider the principles of magnanimity and justice that induced the passing of their act of the 2d of June 1784, and directing their delegates in Congress, to furnish a new proof of their liberality, in the execution of a deed to the United States, of the territory ceded by the act of the 2d of June aforesaid."

Friday last arrived at Philadelphia from the Havanna, his Excellency Don Diego de Gardequi, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to the United States of America. He came in a large frigate belonging to his most Catholic Majesty, and has taken up his temporary residence at the house of the Honourable Don Francisco Rendon, who we hear, is appointed Secretary to the Spanish Legation. His Excellency may shortly be expected in this city, to present his credentials to Congress.

RUN away from the subscriber in the State of Vermont, Daniel Shields, on the 12th day of April last; whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall be handsomly rewarded, by ELISHA HITCHCOCK. And I forbid any body harbouring, hiring, or trusting said boy on my account.

Westminster, May 2. 3w5†

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the State of Vermont, that their meeting held at the house of Jehiel Webb, in Rockingham on the first Wednesday of May next, by adjournement stands adjourned to the last Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

JOSHUA WEBB, Moderator.

THIS may notify the proprietors of Concord, in the state of Vermont, that there was two dollars voted by said proprietors on each right for lotting out some part of said town, all those that have not paid this tax, theirs land will be sold as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOTTEN, Collector.

Rockingham, May 3. 3w5†

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Colchester and Essex in the county of Rutland, state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Lemuel Bradley, in Sunderland, country of Bennington, state aforesaid.—on the 18th day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A proprietors Clerk if necessary. 3d, To see whether the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see if the proprietors will lay out the undivided land in to severalty. 5th, To do and transact any other business legal and necessary on said day.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, June 6. 3w5§

THE proprietors of Washington in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the 15th day of June last, for defraying the charges of laying out 200 acres on each proprietors right, and other necessary charges; Are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the 7th day of July next, so much of their land will be sold at public auction, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, as will pay the same with legal costs.

The names of the proprietors are as follows with the sum of six shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed thereto.

Barnabas Burton,	Solomon Brown,
Samuel Leonard,	Isaac Sessions,
John Slafter, 3s.	Joel Matthews,
Levi Root,	Solomon Strong,
James Gould,	John Durkee,
Ebenezer Green,	Timothy Harding,
Stephen Clark,	Solomon Mathews,
Jacob Brown,	Asa Morris,
Elisha Smith,	John Curtis,
Otis Freeman,	Huckens Storrs,
Asa Storey,	Moses Evens,
Ebenezer Fielding,	Thomas Durkee.
Luther Turber,	Jedediah Fay, 3s.
Jonathan Freeman,	Steel Smith,
Roswell Fenton,	John W. Dana,
William Blake,	Edmund Hodges,
Comfort Sever,	John House,
Thomas Chittenden,	

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodstock, May 3, 1785.

LOST,

Between the MEETING HOUSE, in BENNINGTON; And the HOUSE of ELIAKIM STODDARD, in ARLINGTON:

A Pillow case, with a red broadcloth cloak, and a pair of flays, leather for a pair of shoes, a pair of black sale gloves, and a pair of linen stockings, together with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Whoever hath found, or may find said articles and return them to Eliakim Stoddard, in Arlington above mentioned, shall have a handsome reward, and necessary charges paid, by

PELEG STONE.

Arlington, June 1, 1785. 3w5†

STATE OF VERMONT.

WHEREAS Application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Moretown, in the county of Rutland; & the town of Limington in Orange County, to warn a meeting of said proprietors respectively.—These are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Deacon Azariah Rood's in Jerico, in the county of Rutland, on the 12th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator, for each meeting respectively, and other necessary officers for the proprietors. 2d, To see if they will lay out a division for each town, and choose a committee for that purpose; and what quantity of acres, and what form, and what allowance to make highways. 3d, To see if they will raise money by a tax, to pay the cost of layingout, &c. 4th, To agree on some proper mode to warn their respective proprietors meetings in future; and do any other business necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

ELIAKIM STODDARD, Just. Peace.

Jerico, May, 1785.

THE proprietors of Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted the 5th day of January last, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, and other charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, in said county, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, unless sooner paid, as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs.

The Names of the Delinquents are as follows, with the sum of 12s. due on each right.

Sam. Robinson,	Paul Robinson,
Jehiel Webster,	Sam. Sprague,
David Davis,	Nathan Peters,
Nathan Leonard,	John Hibbard,
Tho's. Chittenden,	Jotham White,
Moses Robinson,	Jotham White, jun.
Jere. Clark,	Elisha White,
Matthew Lyon,	Elisha White, jun.
John Griswold,	Solomon White.

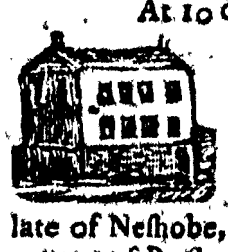
AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

N. B. The meeting of the proprietors of said Orange stands adjourned to the last Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich.

AMOS ROBINSON, Prop. Clerk.

Hartford, May 30. 1785. 3w5†

WILL BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
To the Highest Bidder, on the 1st Wednesday of September next,
At 10 o'clock A. M.



AT the HOUSE,

standing on the premises; The whole of the LAND belonging to the estate of *Capt.* JOSIAH POWERS, late of Neshobe, (alias Brandon) in the county of Rutland deceased, with the incumbrance of the widow on her thirds. Said lands consist of the following tracts, viz. A FARM containing 100 acres, exceedingly well situated, on the banks of Otter-Creek, with considerable improvements and a convenient house. Also, two lots of wild LAND, containing 100 acres each, one adjoining said FARM, the other on the opposite side of the Creek, together with 300 acres of wild LAND lying elsewhere in said town of Neshobe, to be shewn to the purchasor, if not sold before that time at Private Sale. CASH or Neat Cattle will be taken in payment.

The several Creditors to said estate, are hereby notified that they may take said LANDS at the apprisal; and an indisputable Title will be given.

For farther particulars inquire of,

EZEK. POWERS, NATH'L. SHELDON, } Administrators.

Neshobe, May 20. †34

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Jericho, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State aforesaid, on the sixth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. first to choose a moderator 2nd A proprietor's clerk if necessary. 3d. To see if the propietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty. 5th. To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purposes.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of Peace.

Bennington, May 23, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Fairfax, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, These are therefore to notify to said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of July next, at two o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A proprietors clerk, if necessary. 3d, To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty. 5th, To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purposes.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of Peace.

Take Notice!

WANTED immediately, as Apprentices to a Genteel business, Two active boys, who can read and write, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Those who have had a grammatical education will be preferred. Inquire of the Printers.

James Caldwell,

At his Store, near the Low Dutch Church, in ALBANY.

Has IMPORTED in the last Vessels from

ENGLAND,

A large ASSORTMENT of *EUROPEAN & EAST INDIA*

GOODS,

Which he is now SELLING very LOW, By WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

He has also on hand, a large quantity of the best

LIQUORS,

Such as

JAMAICA SPIRITS,	Old Madeira WINE,
West India Rum,	Sherry Do.
French Brandy,	Lisbon Do.
Cherry do.	Red Port Do.
Holland Geneva,	Teneriffe Do.

LONDON PORTER,
SHRUB,
LIME JUICE in Bottles,
LOAF, LUMP and MUSCOVADO SUGARS,
TEAS.
QUEEN's WARE in Crates, and DELPH BOWLS in Hogsheads.

Said CALDWELL having purchased a Concern in the DISTILLERY of this Place, he will supply his Customers, with the best flavored NEW-RUM, at the New-York price.

He has at his CHOCOLATE MANUFACTORY, A large quantity of Excellent

CHOCOLATE,

Made from the best

CAYENNE COCOA,

Which he will sell as low as can be purchased in NEW-YORK.

He will take in payment for the above Articles, Cash, Wheat, Peas, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Pot and Pearl Ash, Furs, and all kinds of this State Securities, for which the highest Price will be allowed.

On hand a few FRANKLIN STOVES.

ALBANY, JANUARY 12, 1785

TO BE SOLD,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN
MANCHESTER,

TWENTY ACRES of choice good LAND; with a good Dwelling-House and Barn standing thereon; and a fine YOUNG ORCHARD: which produces YEARLY, a considerable quantity of FRUIT. Said LAND is situated about eighty rods SOUTH of the MEETING-HOUSE, in said Manchester: A fine situation for a merchant or mechanic, of almost any kind: The PRICE is low, considering the situation, and the term of payment easy. An indisputable TITLE will be given to any GENTLEMAN who shall incline to purchase.

JONATHAN BRACE.

Manchester, May 2, 1785. 102§3

Book-Binding.

THE BOOK-BINDING business, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in BENNINGTON, where every command in that way, will be chearfully attended to, and carefully executed, by the publick's humble servants,

HASWELL and RUSSELL.

N. B. Payment to be made before the work is taken from the Office.

Robison & Hale,

At the North Corner, opposite the DUTCH CHURCH, Albany,

Have Imported in the TRIUMPH, MENTOR, *and other late Vessels from* EUROPE, *a large and general Assortment of DRY*

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO, A great Variety of IRON-MONGERY, CUTLERY, *&c. including*

CARPENTERS, Coopers, and Shoemakers Tools,
Nails of all sizes,
Small and middle sized Brass Kettles,
Copper and cast metal Tea Kettles,
Small and middle sized Looking Glasses,
Fine and coarse Men's Shoes,
Plain, and blue and white Queen's Ware of all kinds,
German, Crawley and blistered Steel,

Together with a large and fresh Supply of LIQUORS *and* GROCERIES, *of all Kinds,*

Consisting of

THE best Old Madeira Wine,
Sherry and Teneriffe do.
Old French Brandy and Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits and West-India Rum,
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice and Ginger,
Castile and common Hard Soap,
Indigo, Cotton, Allum, Copperas, &c.
COMMON RUM, of a superior quality, at the New-York price.
Rock and Turk's-Island Salt,
Sweeds Iron of the best quality:
Boulting Cloths, coarse and fine,

With a great Variety of Articles necessary to make a complete Assortment for Town or Country, which will be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, on the very lowest Terms for Cash, New-York Bank Notes, New-Emission Money, all Kinds of Paper Securities, Furs, Pot and Pearl-Ash, and every Species of Country Produce.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Messrs. HASWELL & RUSSELL; *And to be* SOLD *by*

Clark Harwood,

AND AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE & PAPER-MILL IN BENNINGTON.

Divine Songs,

ATTEMPTED IN

Easy Language,

FOR THE USE OF

CHILDREN,

BY

I. Watts, *D. D.*

THE proprietors of Lunenburgh, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the dwelling-house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the fourth instant, a tax of six pounds was granted, on each original right or share of land in said township, to defrey the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third divisions, making and mending roads, and paying other proprietory debts. This is to notify said proprietors to pay the same to the subscriber, at his house in Petersham, Massachusetts, immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector.

May 10, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED at NEW-HAVEN, and to be SOLD, at the

PRINTING-OFFICE,

BENNINGTON:

GEOGRAPHY

MADE EASY,

By JEDEDIAH MORSE, A. B.

Roswell Hopkins

begs leave to inform the Practitioners of PHYSICK & SURGERY, His FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC IN GENERAL; THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, A UNIVERSAL & GENUINE ASSORTMENT OF,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

—LIKEWISE,—

THE FOLLOWING PATENT MEDICINES.
—VIZ.—

LOCKYERS PILLS,
ANDERSON's Do.
HOOPER's FEMALE Do.
BALSOM of HONEY.
ESSENCE of PEPPERMINT.
BRITISH OIL.
HARLEM Do.
TURLINGTON's BALSAM of LIFE.
GODFREY's CORDIAL.
BATEMAN's DROPS, &c.

—ALSO.—

SURGEONS POCKET INSTRUMENTS.
TEETH INSTRUMENTS.
Do. BRUSHES.
TRUSSES.
CROWN and COMMON LANCETS.
ARTERY NEEDLES in CASES.
IVORY GLISTER PIPES.
IVORY and PEWTER SYRINGES LARGE and SMALL.
BELL METAL, MARBLE and IRON MORTARS.
FLOUR of SULPHER, NUTMEGS, &c. &c. &c.

Which he will Sell on the most Reasonable Terms, for Cash, Public Securities, every Species of Country Produce, or cotton and linen rags.

Bennington, May 1785. 3

THE proprietors of Stockbridge, State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Captain Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the fifth instant, a tax of three pounds ten shillings was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defrey the expence of lotting out the first, second and third division lots, making and mending roads and paying other proprietary debts. This is to notify said proprietors to pay the same to the subscriber, living in Petersham, Massachusetts, immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector.

May 10, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Milton, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of July next, at nine o'clock A M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To chuse a moderator. 2. A proprietor's clerk if necessary. 3d. To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty. 5th, To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purpose.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. of Peace.

Bennington, May 23, 1785.

STATE OF VERMONT.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, having been applied to by SAMUEL FITCH, WILLIAM COOLEY and LEMUEL BANCROFT, proprietors of the township of Searsburgh viz. The south part thereof, to call a meeting of the proprietors of said south part of Searsburgh, to act on the following articles viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A clerk, 3d, To see if said proprietors will come into some method to make each of said proprietors pay their proportion of lotting out, making a road or roads, and obtaining the outlines of said south part of Searsburgh. These are therefore to warn all of said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Jesse Cook, inholder in the town of Wilmington, in said state, on the 13th day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning.

SILAS HAMILTON, Just. Peace.

Wilmington, May 23, 1785. 3

JOSEPH FAY,

From the STATE *of* VERMONT,

HAVING taken Lodgings in the City of New-York, Dock Street No 1, Corner-House Broad Street No. 40, near Albany Pier and opposite the War Office: Having considered the great advantages which would arise to the gentlemen merchants and traders in the State of Vermont and the adjacent country, provided an agent was to reside in this city, who from a thorough acquaintance and constant attendance would be able to make their purchases and dispose of their produce to far greater advantage, and with much less expence than those gentlemen could do in person; induced from which interesting considerations, he proposes to enter into that business, and will by being furnished with directions make purchases and convey them to Albany and such other place as may be directed; and also receive all kinds of produce sent from the country, for which purpose proper stores will be provided, and dispose of the same to the best advantage, for the proprietor or owner; for which only a reasonable price will be expected, as the nature of the business may require.

Those Gentlemen who will please to favour this proposal may rely on the utmost faithfulness and integrity, the strictest attention to their interest. His old friends in the county of Berkshire are also invited to interest themselves in this commercial advantage whose commands with all others will be received and executed with punctuality and dispatch and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

West-India GOODS of every kind will be disposed of at his store No. 1. at the most reasonable rates, for which Cash, Public Securities, or Country Produce, at the highest market price will be received in payment.

New-York, May 21. 4*3

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, on the night of the 17th of May instant, a Likely-Yoke of three year old steers, both red, one has a white spot on his flanks both marked with a CROP off the right ear, whosoever shall take up said steers and inform the subscriber, shall receive five dollars reward, and if the thief or thieves be brought to Justice shall have four dollars more, and all necessary charges paid, by me

DAVID BUSH.

Pittsfield, May 23, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Fitch, late of Pawlett, in the county of Rutland deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALTIC FITCH, JOHN FITCH, | Executors.

Pawlett, May 30. 4†

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate, commissioners for the district of Rutland, to examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Capt. William Fitch late of Pawlett, in the county of Rutland deceased, represented insolvant, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Stephen Pearl, in said Pawlett, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, on the first Monday of October next, and on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning on each day, after the above terms are expired, no accounts or demands of the creditors will be received or allowed by the commissioners.

DARIUS CHIPMAN, ISRAEL SMITH, LEMUEL CHIPMAN. | Commissioners.

Pawlett, May 23. 4§3

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready for sale at the Printing Office, Dr. PRICE's very valuable pamphlet; Entitled,

Observations on the American Revolution, &c.

ALSO.

POPE's

ESSAY on MAN,

Are now ready for Sale by

CLARK HARWOOD,

BENNINGTON.

[MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1785.] THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 108.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: *Printed by* HASWELL & RUSSELL.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Account of an adventurous descent into the

THREE MILE CAVERN,

One of the Wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire, never before described.

(From Observations, made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland and Wales.)

THE last place I parted with you from, was Peake's hole, and there you will naturally have concluded that our underground workings had been at an end. But, alas! my friend, fate had otherwise ordained it; the spirit of curiosity had warped our rational faculties; danger had become familiar to us; we therefore determined upon a plan that wiser men would have shuddered at the idea of. This was no less than the exploring the three mile cavern, which I have already mentioned. Summoning therefore a *posse comitatus* of all the miners of the place, we in brief told them our intention. Astonishment at first prevented them from answering us; none but two or three had ever ventured upon a trial; custom even had not reconciled the others to so hazardous an enterprize. A promise of reward, however, prevailed upon the whole, and they accordingly agreed to attend us in the morning. In the mean time, a messenger being dispatched to Sheffield for torches, we began seriously to prepare for our descent; this was soon accomplished. A paper of memorandum was left on our escrutores, and a card, in case of an accident, telling who our friends were, and where they were to be found, was left upon our table in the inn.

Thus guarding against the worst that could befall us, at least so far as it respected matters which we might leave behind, we early the next morning, accompanied by a chosen set of our new guides, repaired to the top of the mountain, where the scissure opened itself about three feet in diameter. Provided by the miners with proper dresses, we then stripped ourselves of our outward apparel, and putting on each a pair of cavass trowsers, a flannel jacket, and over that a canvass frock, with a handkerchief round our heads, and a miner's cap, we all proceeded one by one, down this dread abyss, for the distance of about four hundred and twenty feet perpendicular. Imagination can scarcely form a descent more perilous then this was. The only steps to tread on, or things to hold by, were bits of oak stuck into the sides, inhabitants of that place since it was first discovered, and which, for want of use, it was natural to suppose might have either rotted or loosened themselves in the earth; moreover, a false step hurled one inevitably to destruction: fortunately all was firm, and we arrived at the bottom unhurt. From hence, ranging ourselves in order, with a large bundle of candles and torches, independent of the candles we each of us carried, we proceeded on with tolerable facility, through two or three lofty and most beautiful enamelled caverns of spar. This we conceived an earnest of future delight, and the tables were accordingly set to work; but, alas! how great was out mistake! Here our difficulties were to commence. Following the guide, who besides another who was with us, were the only two of the party who had ever penetrated before, we forced our way with infinite struggles, through a narrow space, between two rocks, and thence getting on our hands and knees, were, for the full distance of a mile, obliged to crawl without ever daring to lift up our heads, the passage being too low. Filled with mud, dirt, and a multitude of bits of rocks, our progress was painful indeed, we still however hoped for something better. On we accordingly proceeded, till a dreadful noise, rumbling along the horrible crevices of the cave, gave us to understand we were near a river: to this then we accordingly hurried. But description is inadequate to any thing like a representation of this scence. A vast ocean seemed roaring in upon us; in some places bursting with inconceivable impetuosity, and at others falling through dreadful chasms, naturally formed to give it vent: through this our journey was to continue. A cry of light, however alarmed us: the confinement of the air, and the narrowness of our track had extinguished all our torches; the candles too, all but one small end were totally expended. We knew not what to do. In vain the miners hallooed for the supply which was to have come behind; no answer was to be heard. Our fate seemed now inevitable; but we who were the principals fortunately expressed no fear. In this extremity a gallant fellow, who yet was ignorant of the place, but from experience knew the danger we were in, suddenly disappeared, and after groping for a considerable time in the dismal horrors of the place, at length returned to us with a supply of candles, having discovered his companions, to whom they were given in charge, almost petrefied with fear, and unable to continue after us from their apprehension. Reprieved in this manner from a death which seemed to await us, in its most horrid form, we onward proceeded with a fresh recruit of spirits, and plunging into the river above our waists, scarce tenable from the impetuosity of the torrent, we cautiously picked our steps, and, at length, after a four-hours most unspeakable fatigue, arrived at about three hundred yards beyond the spot, where the subterranean passage we had the day before explored, was expected to find an entrance into this dreadful place. Here then we were obliged to stop, a fall into a yawning gulph, in which I was providentially saved by a corner of a rock catching me by the knee, had hitherto given me an inconceivable degree of pain; but I had not spoke; it now became scarce bearable; out however I was to crawl, and that too upon my tortured limb.

The retreat accordingly began, but no anguish could surpass the excess of torture I was in. Often did I wish to remain where I was, no succour or assistance could be given me: every man was painfully busied in the charge of his own safety. At length, having almost worn out the other knee, and torn both my sides and back by forcing myself in those positions, I was compelled to call out for help, as we happily came to the first opening where I could be raised. Langour and faintness from which I had suffered, had totally deprived me of my strength; I was accordingly seated on a rock, but in a few minutes, having collected myself as much as possible, I tottered thro' the rest of the cavern, helped where assistance could be given me, and in that manner got to the blessed sunshine of the day. All the rest, however, were tolerable well, excepting two of our guides, one of whom had received a voilent contusion on his head from a rock; and another several bruises from a fall, in climbing up the last aperture.

Altogether, the depth we had descended was about one hundred and forty fathom or nine hundred and eighty feet, and the length about three miles, according to the miners calculation. Neither at this distance were we at the end; a passage still continued, but so filled with water, and so full of peril, that the miners themselves were averse to further trial. And here, my friend I will take my leave of you for the present. The pains in my limbs are still excruciating, but a little time will set all to rights again; all I have to say is, that I never wish even the greatest enemy I have in the world, to be so unpardonably led by curiosity as to tempt destruction, were, independent of the dangers of the place, the falling of a single stone might bury him in eternity for ever.

Book-Binding.

THE BOOK-BINDING business, is now carried on at the Printing Office in BENNINGTON; where every command in that way, will be chearfully attended to, and carefully executed, by the publick's humble servants,

HASWELL and RUSSELL.

N. B. Payment to be made before the work is taken from the Office.

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At his Store, near the Low Dutch Church, in ALBANY,

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GOODS,

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JAMAICA SPIRITS,	Old Madeira WINE,
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On hand a few FRANKLIN STOVES.

ALBANY, JANUARY 12, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready for sale at the Printing Office, Dr. PRICE's very valuable pamphlet; Entitled,

Observations on the American Revolution, &c.

ALSO,

POPE's *ESSAY on MAN,*

Are now ready for Sale by

CLARK HARWOOD,

BENNINGTON.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

As the accounts of the reception which the ship Empress of China met with on her arrival in China, have been variously represented in the different news papers of this city, a gentleman on board, has furnished us with the following particulars, selected from his Journal.

"ON the 17th of July last, we made the island Java, and the following evening came to anchor in the Streights of Lunda: On this occasion our happiness was greatly augmented, by finding there two ships, belonging to our good allies, the French. The Commodore, Monf. D'Ordelieu, and his officers, welcomed us in the most affectionate manner; and as his own ship was immediately bound for Canton, gave us an invitation to go in company with him. This friendly offer we most chearfully accepted, and the Commodore furnished us with his signals by day and night, and added such instructions, for our passage through the Chinese seas, as would have been exceedingly beneficial, had any unfortunate accident occasioned our separation: but happily we pursued our rout together. On our arrival at the island of Macao, the 23d of August, the French Counsul for China, with some other gentlemen of his nation, came on board to congratulate and welcome us to that part of the world; and kindly undertook the introduction of the Americans to the Portuguese Governor of that place. The little time that we were there, was entirely taken up by the good offices of the Consul, the gentlemen of his nation, and those of the Swedes and imperialists, who still remained at Macao; the other Europeans had repaired to Canton.—Three days afterwards, we finished our outward bound voyage. Previous to coming to anchor, we saluted the shipping in the river with thirteen guns; which were answered by the several Commodores of the European nations, each of whom sent an officer to compliment us on our arrival. These visits were returned by the Captain and Supercargoes in the afternoon, who were again saluted by the respective ships, as they finished their visit. When the French sent their officers to congratulate us, they added to the obligations we were already under to them, by furnishing men, boats and anchors, to assist us in coming to safe and convenient mooring. Nor did their good offices stop here; they furnished us with part of their own bankfall, and insisted further, that until we were settled, we should take up our quarters with them at Canton.

"The day of our arrival at Canton, August the 30th, and the two following days, we were visited by the Chinese merchants, and the Chiefs and gentlemen of the several European establishments and treated by them in all respects, as a free and independent nation; as such, during our stay, we were universally considered. The Chinese themselves were very indulgent towards us, and happy in the contemplation of a new people, opening to view a fresh source of commerce to their extensive empire.

"After remaining near four months at Canton, and experiencing from all hands, every possible attention, we set sail for America the 28th of December, and happily arrived in this port, on the 11th instant."

MAY, 25.

Last Saturday arrived his Sweedish Majesty's sloop of war, the Triton, commanded by Capt. Le Berjeau, from Gottenburgh, on her passage to St. Bartholomew's, she put into this port in distress. On Sunday several salutes were fired from her on occasion of a number of very respectable gentlemen being entertained by the commander on board. The Island of St. Bartholomew, has been very lately ceeded by the Crown of France, to their Ally the King of Sweden, and this arrangement gives the first possession of territory to that nation in the West Indies. St. Bartholomew was of very little consequence to France but in time of war, when it gave shelter to an incredible number of privateers which greatly annoyed the British commerce. Should it be proposed by its present master to establish a free port, the vecinity of old accustomed St. Eustatius, would perhaps tend to check its growth into eminence.

In consideration of our late particulars, respecting hostilities on the Spanish main, we have now to add the following circumstantial account of the capture of the brig Swift, Capt. Elliot, belonging to Mr. Peter Stamp, of Jamaica by the Spaniards. Copied from a Jamaica paper of the 16th of April.

"The brig Swift, Captain Elliot, of six four pounders, sailed from Port Royal the first of December last, on a turtling voyage; but the day after her departure meeting with bad weather, she proved very leaky, and sprung her mainmast, which obliged Captain Elliot to bear away before the wind, that he might gain some harbour to refit. A few days afterwards he arrived at a place called Cardee, in the bite of Mandingo, on the Spanish Main, where he was visited by a body of Samblas Indians, who assisted his people in throwing the ballast out of the vessel, that they might take out the injured mast. On the 19th of January they observed a large armed schooner, with Spanish colours flying, coming round one of the points which form the Bay, and in about two hours she was within hail of the brig, when her commander summoned Capt. Elliot to surrender; which being absolutely refused, the Spaniards fired a broadside into him, when a warm action ensued, which continued near an hour; but the brig being so light as to roll her gunnel in at every discharge, and the Spaniards making preparations to board, with menaces of putting every soul to death if they did not submit, induced Capt. Elliot to order those of his people who could swim, to jump overboard, and those who could not, to get into a canoe along side, which being done, they all got safe ashore. The Spaniards immediately took possession of the vessel, under a heavy fire of musketry from the Indians on shore, which killed two Spaniards, and wounded several others; and after two or three hours hard labour, they towed her out of reach; and after refiting her carried her to leeward. Captain Elliot had two men wounded, one of them dangerously. The Spanish schooner mounted six six pounders, a number of swivels, and was full of men.

"The Indians entered so heartily into Captain Elliot's cause, that they sent expresses an hundred and fifty miles along the coast in search of an English vessel, to dispatch her in pursuit of the Spaniards, but could find none except a small unarmed schooner, which was on the coast, trading at a place called Gunerkee."

The following are also copied from a late Jamaica paper.—We learn from Hispaniola that a number of armed vessels are shortly expected from Old France, to be stationed off the several ports of that Island, in order effectually to prevent the importation of slaves from thence, to the prejudice of their African trade.

"We learn from the Windward Islands that the French have fortified St. Lucia and Tobago, with such strong works, as to render them almost impregnable."

We are informed that during the continuance of the Ship Empress of China at Canton, a salute was fired on some occasion from one of the ships in the harbour when very ignorantly and most unfortunately it proved that the charge in one of the saluting guns had not been drawn, which proved fatal to two Chinese inhabitants who were killed on the spot. This melancholy event brought on the resentment of 30,000 natives who secured the gunner of an English ship, from whence the execution was done; but the commander and ship's companies of all the vessels from various countries. British, French, Americans, Danes, Sweedes, Dutch, &c. combined to recover the captive gunner, and, after a week's cessation of business and the man had submitted to a very equitable trial, was acquitted and discharged, the ancient good humour of the Chinese returned, since they found, from a very candid investigation, that the misfortune was not premeditated, but pronounced in their Law Courts, mere *Chance Medley*. It must be observed, that China is governed by most excellent laws, which are rigidly executed, otherwise what could be done with so many myriad of inhabitants as compose the immense empire of China?—The preceeding general detail has been suddenly collected; should there be found any error, the Printer will gladly produce, from more accurate and minute intelligence that may be offered him, a correct edition of this commotion.

Hartford, May 30.

In the Lower House of Assembly on Tuesday last, on the question for repealing the paragraph of an Act of Assembly, passed at the sessions at Hartford in May last, by which paragraph it is enacted, that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their places during the pleasure of the Assembly, the Yeas and Nays were called for by Mr. Hopkins, and the motion being seconded by Gen. Parsons, the Yeas and Nays were accordingly taken and the question carried by a majority of Five.

N. B. Previous to the foregoing question being put, the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court, who had been chosen members of the Council, had resigned their seats, and other Gentlemen had been chosen and taken their places at the Council Board in their room.

By the Albany Post.

ALBANY, June 9.

Petrius and Christian Cooper, who at the Supreme Court of the term of April last, were arranged, tried, convicted and condemned, yesterday were executed pursuant to their sentence for robbery and murder, of which felony they were convicted, and of which they persisted in declaring themselves innocent to the last: but still they acknowledged that the whole tenure of their lives was disgraceful to themselves, and injurious to mankind. They left a writing which they desired might be made public, but it contains nothing more than a solemn avowal of their innocence; of their forgiveness of all who may intentionally have injured them, and their entire satisfaction in the justice of the count who condemned them.

Whoever was present at the trial, which was lengthy, full, and impartial, can scarce have entertained the remotest doubt of their guilt; so pointed was the evidence in itself, which every concurrent circumstance tended to corroborate. Yet while on the other hand we reflect, that at the dread moment of dissolution, it becomes almost impossible to dissemble; that interest; that hope, hope the last refuge of the unfortunate, can sway no longer! sensibility calls upon us to admit the possibility of innocence, judgment fluctuates, and charity submits the whole to the great Governor and Searcher of hearts.

As it is now several years since the last public execution in this place, the concourse, as might be expected, was very numerous. But how idle was the curiosity that brought most of this concourse---how a gallows is erected; how the noose is placed, and how the unhappy victims are dressed, are the objects which excite the curiosity of the greatest number of spectators, at public executions---Novelty is their only pursuit, and that obtained, the raising or conflagration of a building, the agonies of a man or a beast are contemplated with the same satisfaction. Others came for more rational purposes, to see, to reflect, to improve, to such the fate of th

Coopers gave a useful lesson---It is indeed a disagreeable sensation, to behold the last struggles of nature: but as the moment of death must inevitibly arrive it is well for us to familiarize ourselves to it in all its shapes---thus may we meet it with a manly firmness, and act the last part on the theatre of life with dignity. To the wise man death is never premature, to the good man never terrible, and to the sons of vice and folly alone it is an evil.

Christian Loucks, who was to have been executed at the same, for horse stealing, received a pardon on Tuesday evening.

From the Hampshire Herald.

Reflections on the Spring.

IF the works of nature are an evidence that there is a God who made them, the continuance of nature in her course is an evidence, that she is still under the direction of him who first gave her being. Had we been present at the creation of the world, seen it rise out of nothing into its present form, and beheld the various parts of it adjusted one to another in the most exact proportion, we could not have doubted, but some invisible being, possessed of infinite power and wisdom, was the creator, former and finisher of it. And have we not every Spring the same evidence, that infinite power and wisdom are continually employed in its preservation? The revival of nature from the grave of winter is a sort of new creation. It is not by any skill in astronomy, but by the immediate impulse and guidance of the great author of nature, that the stork in the heavens knows her appointed time, the turtle, the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming. It is not by any innate power but by the constant agency of the supreme mover, that the sun, regularly, at stated periods, makes his alternate visits to the northern and southern climates. It is not by any inherent principle of life, but by the quickening power of the great fountain of being, that the seeds spring up in the earth, shoot forth and produce their proper fruits, and that the various kinds of creatures, which lay senseless through the winter, start into life at the return of Spring. It is not by any contrivance of their own, but by the direction of him who made and governs all things, that the several species of creatures come into being at the times when, and in the places where the earth affords proper food for their nourishment.

We have therefore as clear demonstration of the being, power and wisdom of God, as we could have had, if we had been present at the creation of the world, and beheld when he laid the foundation of it and stretched his line upon it.

God is an invisible being; we can see him only in his works. And doubtless one reason why he diversifies the year with various seasons, is, that the mighty changes from summer to winter, and from winter to summer, are to awaken our attention to his government, and afford us fresh proofs of his being and providence.

Without all question God could have so formed the world and so constitued its inhabitants, that they might have beee preserved and supported without this variety. But then the evidence of his continual agency would be striking, and less apt to engage our attention.

Though God cannot be seen, yet the evidence of his existence, power and providence is as the evidence of direct and immediate institution. We have as full and indubitable a proof of his being, as we can have of the existence of one another. When we see one perform wise and rational actions; from prudent and judicious plans, and steadily pursue them by well-chosen means, we are absolutely certain, that he whom we see acting in this manner, is a rational, intelligent being; that there is a spirit in him superior to any principle that brutes possess. But the mind, the intellect, the spirit, that which constitutes him a man, is as invisible as the deity. We conclude, only from his works, that he is a rational being, and the conclusion is certain, it never has proved erroneous in a single instance. Just in the same manner, we come to the knowledge of the Deity. "The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and goodness." He that denies or pretends to doubt the existence and providence of God, as palpably contradicts the evidence not only of reason, but of sense, as if he should seriously call in question, whether there is any man in the world besides himself.

Now if God is always with us, if we daily see his agency and continually feel his influence, how circumspectly ought we to walk? How pious and blameless should be all our behaviour? We conduct with caution in the presence of our superiors, because they know what we do, and we should not offend them. God is more intimately present with us, he more perfectly sees, more exactly notices all our conduct; what manner of persons ought we then to be in all our conversation?

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Milton, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of July next, at nine o'clock A M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1 To cause a moderator. 2. A proprietor's clerk if necessary. 3d. To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty. 5th, To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purpose.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. of Peace.
Bennington, May 23, 1785.

WANTED immediately, as Apprentices to a Genteel business, Two active boys, who can read and write, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Those who have had a grammatical education will be preferred. Inquire of the Printers.

Robison and Hale,

AT THE NORTH CORNER, OPPOSITE THE

Dutch Church:

Have JUST IMPORTED, *in the* EDWARD *and* TRIUMPH, *from*

LONDON,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS;

Suitable for the SEASON,
Which they will SELL *by*

Wholesale and Retail;

At a low ADVANCE, *for* CASH, PAPER SECURITIES, FURRS, POT *and* PEARL ASH, *And all kinds of* GRAIN.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

SUPERFINE, middling and course BROADCLOTHS, of various colours;
Rattinets and Common Shalloons;
Yorkshire Plains and Flannels;
Morines, Tabbyreens, Callimancoes, Durants and Tammies, of all colours;
7/8, yd. wide and yd. and 3/4 wide, Cotton Check;
7/8 and 9 8 wide Irish Sheeting;
7/8 and yard wide Irish Linens;
Russia sheeting, Dowlas and Scotch Oznabrigs;
Fustians and Jeans;
Striped Tickings, Striped Cotton, and Brown Holland;
Corduroys and Manchester Velvets;
Cambricks and Lawns;
Plain, flowered and cross-barred Jaconet and Book Muslin;
Plain, striped and spotted, black and white, Gauze and Millinet;
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs;
Black and white Gauze do.
Black Pattent Net;
Black and wite Lace and Edgings;
Light, dark brown, changeable, pink, white and black Luteстring, and Manteau Silks;
Black square Mode and Taffaties;
Black and coloured India Persians;
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs;
India Romal, Pullicat and Bandana do.
Purple Calico, and common Chintzes;
A variety of fashionable Ribbons and tastes;
Black Velvet Ribbon;
Women's black silk and worsted mitts;
Do. white and coloured kid gloves and mitts;
Men's brown thread, cotton and silk Stockings;
Men's beaver Gloves;
Women's Cotton Stockings;
Spotted and checked linen Handkerchiefs;
Blue cotton Barnegore Romall do.
Men's and Boys beaver, castor and felt Hats;
Boys black and white beaver furred do.
Basket and death-head scarf buttons;
A variety of gilt and common metal buttons;
Sewing silk and scarf Twist;
Scotch and coloured Threads;
Women's Hose's and common Shoes;
Tapes, Bindings and garterings;
Wool Cards;
Pins and Needles;
Saddles and bridles;
Brass Cocks, with and without keys;
Coarse and fine Hair Combs;
Pewter Plates, Basons, Tankards and Tea Pots;
Looking Glasses of all sizes;
Nests of Brass Kettles & Frying Pans;
Sythes, Scythe and Sickels;
Powder, Shot and Lead;
6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass;
Nails of all sizes;
Crawley and blistered Steel;
Locks, Hinges and Screws of all kinds;
Razors, Cutteaus and Penknive;
Smoothing Irons scissars and thimbles;
Men's shoe and knee buckles;
Snuff and tobacco boxes;
Black jacks;
A small assortment of Carpenters Coopers, and Shoemakers Tools;
Common and fine writing paper;
Ink powder, Ink stands and Wafers;
Long and broad ruled Account Books;
Testaments and Spelling Books;
Primers and Pocket Dictionaries;
Young Man's Companions and Arithmetics;
China Tea and Coffee Cups & Saucers;
Red China Tea Pots;
Queen's Ware Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Tea pots and plates.

THEY HAVE ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, *A* FRESH ASSORTMENT *of*

Groceries and Liquors,

CONSISTING OF

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India Rum, and Old French Brandy;
Madeira Sherry and Teneriffe Wine;
Holland Gin in cases;
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar;
Bohea and Hyson Tea;
Coffee, Pepper, Allspice and Ginger;
Rice, Cotton, and Indigo,
Allum, Copperas, and Brimstone;
Castile and common Soap;
Rock and packing Salt;
German steel;
Swedes Bar Iron and Plow Shares;
Men's course and fine Shoes;
Snuff and Tobacco;
Sewing Twine and Bonnet Paper;
BOLTING CLOTHS.

A small Assortment *of* INDIA GOODS,

With a GREAT VARIETY *of other* ARTICLES,
Making a Compleat Assortment,
FOR BOTH

Town and Country.

A small quantity of WHEAT *and a few barrels of* FLOUR,
Will be SOLD *reasonably for* CASH.

A constant Supply of Common Rum,

By the hogshead and barrel, warranted of superior proof and flavour to any made in the state, at the New York price, including the expence of transportation.

Albany, June 2. 1785. eif 6

WHEREAS the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their sessions in October 1784. did impower the selectmen of the town of Whitingham, in the county of Windham, and state aforesaid, to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved land in said Whitingham, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges &c. in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors or owners of unimproved land in said town, to pay the sums respectively due from them immediately to the subscriber, or so much of their respective rights as will discharge the same, with legal costs, will be sold by Public Veadue, on Wednesday the 25th day July next, at 9 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Daniel Wilcox, in said Whitingham.

DANIEL WILCOX, Collector.
Bennington, June 12 3-6t

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Messrs. HASWELL & RUSSELL
And to be SOLD *by*

Clark Harwood,

AND AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE & PAPER-MILL IN BENNINGTON.

Divine Songs,
ATTEMPTED IN
Easy Language,
FOR THE USE OF
CHILDREN,
BY
Isaac Watts, D. D.

The following is the translation of a letter from lady Asgill to Monsieur Mayer, author of the romance, published in Paris some time since, under the title of Asgill; in which Capt. Asgill's sufferings as well as those of his family are very affectingly described. We consider this a fresh proof of that elegance, spirit, and sentiment which this amiable lady has displayed so often in the course of her delicate and heart-rending circumstances; and we doubt not but it will prove acceptable to our readers, as it has been pleasing to us.

London, June 1, 1784.

SIR,

Illness has hitherto prevented my enjoying the singular pleasure of answering the letter you favored me with the 26th of last April, which, as well as the ingenious work you have had the complaisance to send me, clearly proves the full extent of the interest which the critical lot of my beloved son, during his imprisonment in America, has inspired you with. Deign to receive, Sir, the expressions of my sincere acknowledgment, for a work that does so much honor to the goodness of your heart, and which shall be religiously preserved in my family. You have succeeded but too well in awakening my sensibility for those misfortunes my son has experienced, and which I participated without the means of rendering him any other comfort than my prayers for his life and liberty--prayers which were heard to effect, by the powerful and generous interposition of your august sovereign, to whom I owe not only his, but my daughter's and my own existence. Yes, Sir, during the course of my life, as well as that of every individual of my family we shall recollect with transports of gratitude that we are indebted for life to the characteristic humanity of your monarch. He is of the blood of the Bourbons and that was an infallible presage for me. In fact, sire, to diffuse happiness appears to be the whole ambition of your good King and incomparable Queen, they have truly made me the happiest of mothers in procuring the resurrection of my son, when menaced with the sword of direful fate. My family shall offer up incessant vows for their preservation. May every day of their reign be as happy as that on which they changed our most gloomy despair into almost insupportable ecstacies of joy.

Nor are we less earnest in our wishes for the Compt de Vergennes, the rarest, as being the best of ministers, who possesses all the virtues in so eminent a degree, and who was so ready in releaving my son by his tender and kind intercession; I must confess to you, sir, that I could not read without the utmost agitation the following passage.

"There (in France) a sage minister holds with a steady hand the reins of government; his genius is the powerful spring that puts every thing in motion. Europe beholds & respects him. Poor lady take courage! your letter is gone. A man of feeling will read it, rest, unhappy lady, go 'tend your delirous daughter, calm the mind of your expiring husband, but alas! you cannot repose in the midst of so afflicting a scene."

I repeat, sir, how much you have roused my sensibility, renewed our sorrows.

Be assured, sir, that if ever you come to this island, my family and I will have the greatest pleasure in seeing you, in cultivating your acquaintance, and in paying you that attention which your feelings and sentiments claim of us. Then would we fondly dwell upon the penegyric of your beneficent sovereigns, then you would hear our acknowledgments to their rare minister, and witness the lively sense we entertain of that merit which you have so well described. Accept, sir, the assurances of my family's esteem, as well as the sentiments of gratitude, with which I have the honour to be, &c.

THERESA ASGILL.

RUN away from the subscriber in the State of Vermont, Daniel Shelton, on the 12th day of April last; whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall be handsomly rewarded, by ELISHA HITCHCOCK. And I forbid any body harbouring, hiring, or trusting said boy on my account.

Westminster, May 2. 3w5†

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the State of Vermont, that their meeting held at the house of Jehiel Webb, in Rockingham on the first Wednesday of May next, by adjournment stands adjourned to the last Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

JOSHUA WEBB, Moderator.

THIS may notify the proprietors of Concord, in the state of Vermont, that there was two dollars voted by said proprietors on each right for lotting out some part of said town, all those that have not paid this tax, their land will be sold as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOTTEN, Collector.

Rockingham, May 3. 3w5†

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, on the night of the 17th of May instant, a Likely-Yoke of three year old steers, both red, one has a white spot on his flank, both marked with a CROP off the right ear, whosoever shall take up said steers and inform the subscriber, shall receive five dollars reward, and if the thief or thieves be brought to Justice shall have four dollars more, and all necessary charges paid, by me

DAVID BUSH.

Pittsfield, May 23, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Fitch, late of Pawlett, in the county of Rutland deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALTIC FITCH, JOHN FITCH, | Executors.

Pawlett, May 30. 4†

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate, commissioners for the district of Rutland, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. William Fitch late of Pawlett, in the county of Rutland deceased, represented insolvant; hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Stephen Pearl, in said Pawlett, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, on the first Monday of October next, and on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning on each day, after the above terms are expired, no accounts or demands of the creditors will be received or allowed by the commissioners.

DARIUS CHIPMAN, ISRAEL SMITH, LEMUEL CHIPMAN, | Commissioners.

Pawlett, May 23. 4t3

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Colchester and Essex in the county of Rutland, state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Lemuel Bradley, in Sunderland, country of Bennington, state aforesaid.—on the 18th day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A proprietors Clerk if necessary. 3d, To see whether the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see if the proprietors will lay out the undivided land in to severalty. 5th, To do and transact any other business legal and necessary on said day.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, June 6. 3w5§

THE proprietors of Washington in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the 15th day of June last, for defraying the charges of laying out 200 acres on each proprietors right, and other necessary charges; Are hereby informed that unless they discharge the same on or before the 7th day of July next, so much of their land will be sold at public auction, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, as will pay the same with legal costs.

The names of the proprietors are as follows with the sum of six shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed thereto.

Barnabas Burton,	Solomon Brown,
Samuel Leonard,	Isaac Sessions,
John Slafter, 3s.	Joel Matthews,
Levi Rice,	Solomon Strong,
James Gould,	John Durkee,
Ebenezer Green,	Timothy Harding,
Stephen Clark,	Solomon Mathews,
Jacob Brown,	Asa Morris,
Elisha Smith,	John Curtis,
Otis Freeman,	Huckens Storrs,
Asa Storey,	Moses Evens,
Ebenezer Fielding,	Thomas Durkee.
Luther Turber,	Jedediah Fay, 3s.
Jonathan Freeman,	Steel Smith,
Roswell Fenton,	John W. Dana,
William Blake,	Edmund Hodges,
Comfort Sever,	John House,
Thomas Chittenden,	

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector

Woodstock, May 3, 1785 3§5

LOST,

Between the MEETING HOUSE, in BENNINGTON; And the HOUSE of ELIAKIM STODDARD, in ARLINGTON:

A Pillow case, with a red broad-cloth cloak, and a pair of stays, leather for a pair of shoes a pair of black sale gloves, and a pair of linen stockings, together with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Whoever hath found, or may find said articles and return them to Eliakim Stoddard, in Arlington above mentioned, shall have a handsome reward, and necessary charges paid, by

PELEG STONE.

Arlington, June 1, 1785. 3w5†

STATE OF VERMONT.

WHEREAS Application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Moretown, in the county of Rutland; & the town of Limington in Orange County, to warn a meeting of said proprietors respectively.—These are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Deacon Azariah Rood's in Jerico, in the county of Rutland, on the 12th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator, for each meeting respectively, and other necessary officers for the proprietors, 2d, To see if they will lay out a division for each town, and choose a committee for that purpose; and what quantity of acres, and what form, and what allowance to make highways. 3d, To see if they will raise money by a tax, to pay the cost of layingout, &c. 4th, To agree on some proper mode to warn their respective proprietors meetings in future; and do any other business necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

ELIAKIM STODDARD, Just. Peace.

Jerico, May, 1785. 4

THE proprietors of Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted the 5th day of January last, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, and other charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, in said county, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, unless sooner paid, as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs.

The Names of the Delinquents are as follows, with the sum of 12s, due on each right.

Sam. Robinson,	Paul Robinson,
Jahiel Webster,	Sam. Sprague,
David Davis,	Nathan Peters,
Nathan Leonard,	John Hibbard,
Tho's. Chittenden,	Jotham White,
Moses Robinson,	Jotham White, jun.
Jere. Clark,	Elisha White,
Matthew Lyon,	Elisha White, jun.
John Griswold,	Solomon White.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

N B. The meeting of the proprietors of said Orange stands adjourned to the last Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich.

AMOS ROBINSON, Prop. Clerk.

Hartford, May 30. 3w5†

WILL BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
To the Highest Bidder, on the 1st Wednesday of September next,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

AT the HOUSE, standing on the premises; The whole of the LAND belonging to the estate of *Capt.* JOSIAH POWERS, late of Neshobe, (alias Brandon) in the county of Rutland deceased, with the incumbrance of the widow on her thirds. Said lands consist of the following tracts, viz. A FARM containing 100 acres, exceedingly well situated, on the banks of Otter-Creek, with considerable improvements and a convenient house. Also, two lots of wild LAND, containing 100 acres each, one adjoining said FARM, the other on the opposite side of the Creek, together with 300 acres of wild LAND lying elsewhere in said town of Neshobe, to be shewn to the purchaser, if not sold before that time at Private Sale. CASH or Neat Cattle will be taken in payment.

The several Creditors to said estate, are hereby notified that they may take said LAND at the apprisal; and an indisputable Title will be given.

For farther particulars inquire of,

EZRA K. POWERS, NATH'L. SHELDON, } Administrators.

Neshobe, May 20. 3†4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Jericho, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State aforesaid, on the sixth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. first to choose a moderator. 2nd A proprietor's clerk if necessary. 3d. To see if the propietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty. 5th. To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purposes.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of Peace.

Bennington, May 23, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Fairfax, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, These are therefore to notify to said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of July next, at two o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A proprietors clerk, if necessary. 3d, To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th. To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty. 5th, To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purposes.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of Peace.

[MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1785.] THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 107

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: *Printed by* HASWELL & RUSSELL.

American Affairs.

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled.

April 23, 1784.

Resolved,

THAT so much of the territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual states, to the United States, as is already purchased, or shall be purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by Congress, shall be divided into distinct states in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from north to south two degrees of latitude, begining to count from the completion of forty-five degrees north of the equator; and by meridians of longitude, one of which shall pass through the rapids of Ohio, and the other through the western cape of the mouth of the Kanhaway: but the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state, whatsoever may be its comprehension of latitude. That which may lie beyond the completion of the forty-fifth degree between the said meridians shall make part of the state adjoining it on the south; and that part of the Ohio, which is between the same meridians coinciding nearly with the parallel of thirty-nine degrees, shall be substituted so far in lieu of that parallel as a boundary line.

That the settlers on any territory so purchased and offered for sale, shall, either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age, within the limits of their state, to meet together, for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states; so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties, townships, or other divisions, for the election of members for their legislature.

That when any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives, to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves. Provided that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis.

FIRST, That they shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America.

SECOND, That they shall be subject to the articles of confederation in all those cases, in which the original States shall be so subject, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto.

THIRD, That they in no case shall interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled; nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

FOURTH, That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted; to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which the apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

FIFTH, That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

SIXTH, That the respective governments shall be republican.

SEVENTH, That the lands of nonresident proprietors shall in no case be taxed higher than those of residents within any new State, before the admission thereof to a vote by its delegates in Congress.

That whensoever any of the said states shall have of free inhabitants, as many as shall be in any one, the least numerous, of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states; provided the consent of so many States in Congress is first obtained as may at the time be competent to such admission. And in order to adapt the said articles of confederation to the state of Congress, when its number shall be thus increased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the ascent of two thirds of the United States in Congress assembled, in all those cases, wherein by the said articles, the assent of nine states is now required; which being agreed to by them, shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states after the establishment of their temporary government shall have authority to keep a member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation, and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers, in any of the said new states, untill they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may from time to time be taken by the United States in Congress assembled.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the president of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original States, and each of the several States now newly described, unalterable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such State, pursuant to this resolve, but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

MAY 20, 1785.

An ORDINANCE for ascertaining the Mode of disposing of LANDS in the Western Territory.

BE it Ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the territoty ceded by individual States, to the United States which has been purchased of the Indian inhabitans, shall be disposed of in the following manner.——

A surveyor from each State shall be appointed by Congress or a Committee of the States, who shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of his duty, before the geographer of the United States, who is hereby empowered and directed to administer the same; and the like oath to be administered to each chain carrier, by the surveyor under whom he acts.

The geographer, under whose direction the surveyors shall act, shall occasionally form such regulations for their conduct, as he shall deem necessary; and shall have authority to suspend them for misconduct in office, and shall make report of the same to Congress or to the Committee of the States; and he shall make report in case of sickness, death, or resignation of any surveyor.

The surveyors, as they are respectively qualified, shall proceed to divide the said territory into townships of six miles square, and by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles, as near as may be unless where the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable, and then they shall depart from this rule no farther than such particular circumstances may require. And each surveyor shall be allowed and paid at the rate of two dollars for every mile in length he shall run, including the wages of chain carriers, markers, and every other expence attending the same.

The first line running n[illegible] and south as aforesaid, shall [illegible]gin on the river Ohio, at a p[illegible] that shall be found to be due no[illegible] from the western termination [illegible] a line which has been run at [illegible] southern boundary of the state [illegible] Pennsylvania, and the first l[illegible] running east and west, shall [illegible]gin at the same point, and sh[illegible] extend throughout the whole t[illegible]ritory: provided that noth[illegible] herein shall be construed, as f[illegible]ing the western boundary [illegible] the state of Pennsylvania. T[illegible] geographer shall designate [illegible] townships or fractional parts [illegible] townships, by numbers progr[illegible]sively from south to north; a[illegible]ways beginning each range w[illegible] No. 1; and the ranges shall [illegible] distinguished by their progressi[illegible] numbers to the westward. T[illegible] first range extending from the [illegible]hio, to the lake Erie, bei[illegible] marked No. 1. The geograph[illegible] shall personally attend to the fi[illegible] east and west line; and shall ta[illegible] the latitude of the extremes [illegible] the first north and south line, a[illegible] of the mouths of the princip[illegible] rivers.

The line shall be measur[illegible] with a chain; shall be plai[illegible] marked by chaps on the tre[illegible] and exactly described on a plat whereon shall be noted by [illegible] surveyor, at their proper distan[illegible]es, all mines, salt springs, sa[illegible] licks and mill seats, that sh[illegible] come to his knowledge; and a[illegible] water courses, mountains and [illegible]ther remarkable and permane[illegible] things over or near which su[illegible] lines shall pass, and also the qu[illegible]lity of lands.

The plats of the townships r[illegible]spectively, shall be marked [illegible] subdivisions into lots of one m[illegible] square, or 640 acres, in the sa[illegible] direction as the external lines, a[illegible] numbered from 1 to 36; alwa[illegible] beginning the succeeding ran[illegible] of lots with the number wh[illegible] which the preceding one conclu[illegible]ed. And where from the caus[illegible] before mentioned, only a fractio[illegible]al part of a township shall be su[illegible]veyed, the lots protracted there[illegible]on, shall bear the same numb[illegible] as if the township had been e[illegible]tire. And the surveyors in ru[illegible]ning the external lines of th[illegible] townships, shall at the interval o[illegible] every mile, mark corners for th[illegible] lots which are adjacent, alway[illegible] designating the same in a differ[illegible]ent manner from those of the townships.

The geographer and surveyors, shall pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle, and shall note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat what was the variation at the time of running the lines thereon noted.

As soon as seven ranges of townships, in the direction from south to north, shall have been surveyed, the geographer shall transmit plats thereof to the board of treasury, who shall record the same with the report, in well bound books to be kept for that purpose. And the geographer shall make similar returns from time to time or every seven ranges, as they may be surveyed. The secretary at war shall have recourse thereto, and shall have by lot therefrom, a number of townships and fractional parts of townships, as well from those to be sold entire, as from those to be sold in lots, as will be equal to one seventh part of the whole of such seven ranges, as nearly as may be, for the use of the late continental army; and he shall make a similar draught from time to time, until a sufficient quantity is drawn to satisfy the same, to be applied in manner herein after directed. The board of treasury shall from time to time, cause the remaining numbers, as well those to be sold entire, as those to be sold in lots, to be drawn for, in the name of the United States respectively, according to the quotas in the last preceding requisition on all the states; provided that in case more land than its proportion is allotted for sale in any state at any distribution, a deduction be made therefor at the next.

The board of treasury shall transmit a copy of the original plats, previously noting thereon the townships and fractional parts of townships which have fallen to the several states by the distribution aforesaid, to the commissioners of the loan office of the several states, who, after giving notice of no less than two nor more than six months, by causing advertisements to be posted up at the court houses or other noted places in every county, and to be inserted in one newspaper, published in the states of their residence respectively, shall proceed to sell the townships or fractional parts of townships, at public vendue, in the following manner, viz. The township or fractional part of a township No 1, in the first range, shall be sold entire; and No. 2 in the same range, by lots; and thus in alternate order through the whole of the first range. The township or fractional part of a township No. 1, in the second range, shall be sold by lots; and No. 2 in the same range entire; and so in alternate order through the whole of the second range and the third range shall be sold in the same manner as the first, and the fourth in the same manner as the second, and thus alternately throughout all the ranges: provided that none of the lands within the said territory, be sold, under the price of one dollar the acre, to be paid in specie or loan-office certificates, reduced to specie value by the scale of depreciation, or liquidated debts of the United States including interest, besides the expence of the surveyor and other charges thereon, which are hereby rated at 36 dollars the township, in specie or certificates as aforesaid, and so in the same proportion for a fractional part of a township or of a lot, to be paid at the time of sale; on failure of which payment, the said lands shall again be offered for sale.

There shall be reserved for the United States out of every township, the four lots, being numbered 8, 11, 26, 29, and out of every fractional part of a township, so many lots of the same numbers as shall be found thereon, for future sale. There shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township for the maintainance of public schools within the said township; also one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, as Congress shall hereafter direct.

When any township or fractional part of a township shall have been sold as aforesaid, and the money or certificates received therefor, the loan officer shall deliver a deed in the following terms.

The United States of AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING.

KNOW ye, that for the consideration of dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto the township [or fractional part of a township, as the case may be] numbered in the range, excepting therefrom, and reserving one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same; and the lots No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, for future sale or disposition; and the lot No. 16, for the maintainance of public schools. To have to the said his heirs and assigns forever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said and their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common.) In witness whereof, A. B. commissioner of the loan-office in the state of hath in conformity to the ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the day of in the year of our Lord hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this day of in the year of our Lord and of the independence of the United States of America the

And when any township or fractional part of a township shall be sold by lots as aforesaid, the commissioner of the loan-office shall deliver a deed thereof in the following form.

The United States of AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING.

KNOW ye, that for the consideration of dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto the lot (or lots as the case may be) numbered in the township (or fractional part of the township, as the case may be) numbered in the range, excepting and reserving one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, within the same, for future sale or disposition. To have to the said his heirs and assigns forever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common.) In witness whereof, A. B, commissioner of the loan-office in the state of hath in conformity to the ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the day of in the year of our Lord , hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this day of in the year of our Lord and of the independence of the United States of America the .

Which deeds shall be recorded in proper books, by the commissioners of the loan-office, and shall be certified to have been recorded, previous to their being delivered to the purchaser, and shall be good and valid to convey the lands in the same described.

The commissioners of the loan-offices respectively, shall transmit to the board of treasury every three months, an account of the townships, fractional parts of townships, and lots committed to their charge; specifying therein the names of the persons to whom sold; and the sums of money or certificates received for the same. And shall cause all certificates by them received, to be struck through with a circular punch; and they shall be duly charged in the books of the treasury, with the amount of the monies or certificates, distinguishing the same, by them received as aforesaid.

If any township or fractional part of a township or lot, remains unsold for eighteen months, after the plat shall have been received by the commissioners of the loan office, the same shall be returned to the board of treasury, and shall be sold in such manner as Congress may hereafter direct.

And whereas Congress by their resolutions of September 16th and 18th, in the year 1776, and the 12th of August 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers and soldiers of the late continental army, and by the resolution of the 22d of September 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers in the hospital department of the late continental army; for complying therefore with such engagements, be it ordained, That the secretary at war, from the returns in his office, or such other sufficient evidence as the nature of the case may admit, determine who are the objects of the above resolutions and engagements and the quantity of land to which such persons or their representatives are respectively entitled, and cause the townships or fractional parts of townships herein before reserved for the use of the late continental army, to be drawn for in such manner as he shall deem expedient, to answer the purpose of an impartial distribution. He shall from time to time transmit certificates, to the commissioners of the loan offices of the different states, to the lines of which the military claimants have respectively belonged, specifying the name and rank of the party, the terms of his engagement, and time of his service, and the division, brigade, regiment or company to which he belonged, the quantity of land he is entitled to, and the township or fractional part of a township and range out of which his proportion is to be taken.

The commissioners of the loan offices shall execute deeds for such undivided proportions in manner and form herein before mentioned, varying only in such a degree as to make the same conformable to the certificate from the secretary at war.

Where any military claimants of bounty in lands shall not have belonged to the line of any particular state, similar certificates shall be sent to the board of treasury, who shall execute deeds to the parties for the same.

The secretary at war, from the proper returns, shall transmit to the board of treasury, a certificate, specifying the name and rank of the several claimants of the hospital department of the late continental army, together with the quantity of land each claimant is entitled to, and the township or fractional part of a township and range, out of which his portion is to be taken; and thereupon the board of treasury shall proceed to execute deeds to such claimants.

The board of treasury, and the commissioners of the loan-offices in the states, shall within eighteen months, return receipts to the secretary at war, for all deeds which have been delivered, as also all the original deeds which remain in their hands for want of applicants, having been first recorded; which deeds so returned, shall be preserved in the office, until the parties or their representatives require the same.

And be it further ordained, That three townships adjacent to Lake Erie, be reserved to be hereafter disposed of by Congress for the use of officers, men, and others, refugees from Canada, and refugees from Nova-Scotia, who are or may be entitled to grants of land under resolutions of Congress now existing, or which may hereafter be made respecting them, and for such other purposes as Congress may hereafter direct.

And be it further ordained, That the towns of Gnadenhutten, Schoeubren and Salem, on the Muskinghum, and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of the christian Indians, who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, in the judgment of the geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate.

Saving and reserving always, to all officers and soldiers entitled to lands on the northwest side of the Ohio, by donation or bounty from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to all persons claiming under them, all rights to which they are so entitled, under the deed of cession executed by the delegates for the State of Virginia, on the first day of March, 1780, and the Act of Congress, accepting the same; and to the end that the said rights may be fully and effectually secured, according to the true intent and meaning of the said deed of cession and act aforesaid: Be it ordained, That no part of the land included between the rivers called little Miami and Scioto, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, be sold, or in any manner alienated, until there shall first have been laid off and appropriated for the said officers and soldiers, and persons claiming under them, the land they are entitled to, agreeable to the said deed of cession and act of Congress accepting the same.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1785, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Ninth.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, P.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

HAGUE, March 30.

The courier dispatched on Thursday night by the states General to France, carries the consent of the States to stop the flooding of the Austrian territories with salt-water, on condition that they may do it with fresh, or that no attack should be attempted on that side. Hence a confidence arises, that pacific negociations will be attended with success.

APRIL 1.

They write from Lillo, that by order of their High Mightinesses, the sluices have been opened for the evacuation of the salt-waters, to the great satisfaction of the country people whose possessions were in the greatest danger. We may presume that the prompt execution of these orders looks like an accomodation between his Imperial Majesty and the Republic.

APRIL 2.

The states are now examining the dispatches of a courier who has just arrived here from Paris. It has been suggested to the States, that if their ultimatum is not satisfactory to the Emperor, they will have it in their option to make a greater sacrifice, or go to war. Nothing has yet transpired as to their designs, unless that the dignities of all the provinces are instructed by their constituents to refuse to accede to the Imperial demands.

LONDON, March 17.

By intelligence from the Hague, which arrived yesterday, we hear, the States-General having, on the ninth instant collected the votes of the Seven Provinces, have sent an ultimate answer to the demands of the Emperor, of which they have unanimously declared their refusal, as derogatory to the honor of the States as an independent sovereignty. Copies of the same are given to all the Foreign Ministers resident here, and sent to the several Courts, with whom the States are in alliance.

A Tuscan vessel, very richly laden with silks, stuffs, and gilt leather, was abandoned by her crew perceiving three Algerine corsairs making with a crowded sail towards her. The Council of Regency of Tuscany have come to a resolution to give the Court of Spain the most vigorous support in their efforts to chastise the Algerines.

APRIL 1.

According to advices from Leghorn, the plague has nearly ceased in the Archipelago and Levant, but it rages with great fury still on the coast of Africa. The Tunisians have brought it into that kingdom, and the province of Barca, from Algiers, where it had carried off, on the 20th of February last, according to computation, upwards of 27,000 persons, chiefly woman and children. They have pulled down several old houses at Algiers, and burnt others, to stop the contagion.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.)

April 25.

On Friday night Mr. William Print, being apparently in good health and spirits, ordered his servant to execute some trifling business, and in the interim shot himself. He expired immediately, the ball entering the body a littl below the thorax, had shattere the heart almost entirely into pieces. The coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and after ma ture deliberation, returned the verdict felo de se; in consequen of which all the property of unfortunate suicide is forfeited the state, and the body denied only the courtesy of funeral

t doomed to be buryed in a blic road, with a ſtake driven o the grave. On a report of e verdict being made to his xcellency the Governor, he was eaſed to remit that part of the w which reſpects the mode of inrment, and directed the corpſe be buried at night, in the ound belonging to the poor uſe; with regard to the effects friend is put into poſſeſſion, una meeting is held of the Privyouncil. Mr. Print had reſided a ng time in this ſtate, and was uch eſteemed by a numerous quaintance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Sunday laſt the Spaniſh frigate Matilda, commanded by the Chevalier Moralles, arrived here from he Havanna, which ſhe left the d of April. In this ſhip came paſſenger his Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, Ambaſſador from his Catholic Majeſty to the United States.

We learn by the above veſſel, hat the ſteady and confirmed riend of the United States, his Excellency the Count Galvez, was ſome time ſince appointed to the government of the Havanna, were he arrived about four months ſince, and immediately proceeded to ſhew every favour to the Americans there, by counteracting the very rigorous conduct of the former Governor of Cuba towards our countrymen trading to that iſland. The courts of juſtice were opened for all Americans who had money due to them, to proſecute for the recovery of their debts; and permiſſion was given for all who were formerly ordered from that iſland, to return and do themſelves juſtice. Paſſages were provided for ſeveral Americans there, to return to their reſpective homes. In this good work Count Galvez was much aſſiſted by his Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, who intereſted himſelf greatly in removing the unfavourable impreſſions which the late Governor had made upon almoſt every one who had gone from the United States for the purpoſe of trading.

But we are ſorry to mention, that Count Galvez was ſoon after prevented from continuing this favourable conduct, by being appointed Vice-Roy of Mexico, for which he was to ſail a few days after the Matilda left the Havana, where his loſs would be much lamented.

Our accounts further add, that the intentions of Spain reſpecting the Muſquito Shore, would in all probability be proſecuted to extremities, as a conſiderable force had lately ſailed from Carthagena, in aid of the troops already employed on the expedition.

We are informed that violent olitical differences prevailed in he Bahamas, where a number of e loyaliſts have ſettled, to the o ſmall diſcontent of the old inabitants.

MAY 30.

A correſpondent informs us, hat on Monday the 16th inſtant, Mr. John White, of the borough of Wilmington, one of the conſtables of the county of New-Caſtle, was tried before the Judges of the ſupreme court of the oyer and terminer, held at New Caſtle. He was charged as principal in the ſuppoſed murder of Mr. John Richardſon, on the 28th of February laſt, to which Mr. Stephen Auſtin, of Philadelphia, merchant, had been indicted, as acceſſary before the fact. A conſiderable number of witneſſes were very fully and patiently examined, and no attempt made on the part of the defendant, to keep back or ſuppreſs any teſtimony becauſe it was inadmiſſible by the ſtrict rules of law. On the contrary, his counſel declared themſelves ready, and even anxious to inveſtigate every part of this unfortunate tranſaction, with the moſt minute attention, and to enter into a perfect diſcuſſion of all the facts, whether they related to the conſtable, or to Mr. Auſtin, whether they happened in Philadelphia, previous to the iſſuing of the warrant, or in the Delaware ſtate afterwards. They thought this neceſſary, they ſaid, in order to vindicate the characters of their clients, from the unjuſt aſperſion that had been thrown upon them in the public prints. But as the counſel for the proſecution oppoſed the giving in evidence any thing that paſſed in Philadelphia, between Mr. Auſtin and the deceased, the court refuſed to hear the teſtimony that was offered upon that ſubject. The counſel for the priſoner reſted their defence upon the authority with which the law inveſts the officers of juſtice, and the protection it throws round their perſons; to ſubmit to the firſt, was, as they contended, the primary duty of every virtuous citizen, to violate the latter was to inſult the majeſty of government, and to tear down the ſacred foundations upon which all public order, and the poliſhed happineſs of civil ſociety were erected. A very reſpectable jury appeared at the bar, who were informed that it was in their power to find the defendant guilty of man-ſlaughter, if they were of opinion the offence did not amount to what is deemed murder in the eye of the law. After withdrawing about three quarters of an hour, they returned with a general verdict, that the defendant was not guilty. In conſequence of which Mr. White was diſcharged, and Mr. Auſtin immediatly diſmiſſed without even the formality of a trial.

BENNINGTON, *June 20.*

The Legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland, have laid an additional duty of ſeven and half per cent. beſides the impoſt, on all Britiſh goods and manufactures imported in Britiſh bottoms.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, in Georgia, dated April 7,

"A vaſt number of our ſettlers are removing towards the Miſſiſippi, in conſequence of the Spaniards having delivered up the Natches to our State, our government has ſent forces to garriſon it."

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Honourable Court of Probate for the diſtrict of BENNINGTON; Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Luther Lawrence, late of Shaftſbury deceaſed, to examine the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, theſe are to requeſt all perſons who have any demands on ſaid eſtate to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers, who will attend on the buſineſs of their appointment on the laſt Monday of June instant, and firſt in July next, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Galuſha, inn-holder in Shaftſbury from two o'clock afternoon, till ſeven. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

AMOS HUNTINGTON, EBENEZER HARRIS, } Comm.

Bennington, June 20. 7

THE MEMBERS, OF THE

First Medical Society,

IN THE

State of Vermont,

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, THAT THE MEETING OF SAID

SOCIETY,

STANDS ADJOURNED TO THE Second WEDNESDAY, of JULY NEXT, TO BE HOLDEN AT THE DWELLING-HOUSE, OF

Capt. Stephen Keys,

in Manchester;

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK ON SAID DAY.

Dinner will be on the Table,

PRECISELY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Lewis Beebe, Secr'y.

MANCHESTER, June 16 1785. 3t7

North-Star LODGE.

THE BRETHREN of NORTH-STAR LODGE are reminded, that the FESTIVAL of ST. JOHN, will be CELEBRATED at MANCHESTER, on the 24th inſt. BROTHER NICHOLS will oblige the LODGE with a SERMON: the SERVICE to commence in the morning at 9 o'clock. MEMBERS of other LODGES, are INVITED to attend.

WILLIAM GOULD, *Secretary.*

Manchester, June 15. 3t7

THE proprietors of Washington, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, That at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, held at the houſe of Eliſha Burton, Eſq; in Norwich, on the 10th day of March laſt, a tax of two Dollars was granted on each original right or ſhare of land in ſaid townſhip, to defray the expence of lotting out a third diviſion of 100 acre lot to each proprietors right, and cutting roads, and to defray other neceſſary expence of ſaid propriety: This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors, to pay the ſame immediately to the ſubſcriber, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Jeſſe Safford, Coll.

Woodſtock, June 7.

THE proprietors of Williamſtown, in the County of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby notified, That at a legal meeting, held at the houſe of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on Wedneſday the 8th day of June 1785, it was voted, To raiſe a tax of two dollars on each original proprietors right or ſhare of land, to defray the expence of laying out the ſecond diviſion in ſaid townſhip, ſaid tax to be paid by the firſt day of July next. The ſaid proprietors are hereby requeſted to pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, in Williamſtown, State of Maſſachuſetts, or their land will be ſold to diſcharge the ſame with coſts, as the law directs.

SAM. KELLOGG, Collector.

Bennington, June 8. 3t7

LOST,

Between the MEETING-HOUSE, in BENNINGTON; And the HOUSE of ELIAKIM STODDARD, in ARLINGTON:

A Pillow caſe, with a red broadcloth cloak, and a pair of ſtays, leather for a pair of ſhoes, a pair of black ſale gloves, and a pair of linen ſtockings, together with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. Whoever hath found, or may find ſaid articles and return them to Eliakim Stoddard, in Arlington above mentioned, ſhall have a handſome reward, and neceſſary charges paid, by

PELEG STONE.

Arlington, June 1, 1785. 3w15

THE proprietors of Orange, in the county of Orange and State, of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted the 5th day of January laſt, to pay for lotting out a part of ſaid townſhip, and other charges, are hereby notified, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, in ſaid county, on Thurſday the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs ſooner paid, as will diſcharge ſaid tax, with all legal coſts.

The Names of the Delinquents are as follows, with the ſum of 12s. due on each right.

Sam. Robinſon,	Paul Robinſon,
Jahiel Webſter,	Sam. Sprague,
David Davis,	Nathan Peck,
Nathan Leonard,	John Hibbard,
Tho's. Chittenden,	Jotham White,
Moſes Robinſon,	Jotham White, jun.
Jere. Clark,	Eliſha White,
Matthew Lynn,	Eliſha White, jun.
John Griſwold,	Solomon White.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

N. B. The meeting of the proprietors of ſaid Orange ſtands adjourned to the laſt Tueſday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Eliſha Burton, Eſq; in Norwich.

AMOS ROBINSON, Prop. Clerk.

Hartford, May 30. 4tw3

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Milton, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors, theſe are therefore to notify to ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwelling houſe of Captain Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State aforeſaid, on the 6th day of July next, at nine o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To chuſe a moderator. 2. A proprietor's clerk if neceſſary. 3d. To ſee if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To ſee whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into ſeverality. 5th, To ſee if they will raiſe money for the aforeſaid purpoſe.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Juſt. of Peace.

Bennington, May 23, 1785.

THE proprietors of Washington in the county of Orange and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of ſix ſhillings voted by ſaid proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the 15th day of June laſt, for defraying the charges of laying out 200 acres on each proprietors right, and other neceſſary charges; Are hereby informed, that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame on or before the 14th day of July next, ſo much of their land will be ſold at public auction, at the houſe of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, as will pay the ſame with legal coſts.

The names of the proprietors are as follows with the ſum of ſix ſhillings due on each right which has no ſum annexed thereto.

Barnabas Burton,	Solomon Brown,
Samuel Leonard,	Iſaac Sellions,
John Slafter, 3s.	Joel Matthews,
Levi Root,	Solomon Strong,
James Gould,	John Durkee,
Ebenezer Green,	Timothy Harding,
Stephen Clark,	Solomon Mathews,
Jacob Brown,	Aſa Morris,
Eliſha Smith,	John Curtis,
Otis Freeman,	Huckens Storrs,
Aſa Storey,	Moſes Evens,
Ebenezer Fielding,	Thomas Durkee.
Luther Turber,	Jedediah Fay, 3s.
Jonathan Freeman,	Steel Smith,
Roſwell Fenton,	John W. Dana,
William Blake,	Edmund Hodges,
Comfort Sever,	John Houſe,
Thomas Chittenden,	

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodſtock, May 3, 1785. 7t10

Take Notice!

All thoſe who are *Indebted* to

The Printers,

Of this PAPER, whoſe accounts are above ſix months

STANDING,

ARE DESIRED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

Robison and Hale,

AT THE NORTH CORNER, OPPOSITE THE

Dutch Church:

Have JUST IMPORTED, *in the* EDWARD *and* TRIUMPH, *from*

LONDON,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS;

Suitable for the SEASON,
Which they will SELL *by*

Wholesale and Retail;

At a low ADVANCE, *for* CASH, PAPER SECURITIES, FURRS, POT *and* PEARL ASH, *And all kinds of* GRAIN.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse BROADCLOTHS, of various colours;
Rattinets and Common Shalloons;
Yorkshire Plains and Flannels;
Morines, Tabbyreens, Callimancoes, Durants and Tammies, of all colours;
⅞, yd. wide and yd. and ⅞ wide, Cotton Check;
⅞ and 9-8 wide Irish Sheeting;
⅞ and yard wide Irish Linens;
Russia sheeting, Dowlas and Scotch Oznabrigs;
Fustians and Jeans;
Striped Tickings, Striped Cotton, and Brown Holland;
Corderoys and Manchester Velvets;
Cambricks and Lawns;
Plain, flowered and croft-barred Jaconet and Book Muslin;
Plain, striped and spotted, black and white, Gauze and Millinet;
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs;
Black and white Gauze do.
Black Patteut Net;
Black and wite Lace and Edgings;
Light, dark brown, changeable, pink, white and black Lutestring, and Manteau Silks;
Black square Mode and Taffaties;
Black and coloured India Persians;
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs;
India Romal, Pullicat and Bandana do.
Purple Calico, and common Chintzes;
A variety of fashionable Ribbons and tastes;
Black Velvet Ribbon;
Women's black silk and worsted mitts;
Do. white and coloured kid gloves and mitts;
Men's brown thread, cotton and silk Stockings;
Men's beaver Gloves;
Women's Cotton Stockings;
Spotted and checked linen Handkerchiefs;
Blue cotton Barnegore Romall do.
Men's and Boys beaver, castor and felt Hats;
Boys black and white beaver furred do.
Basket and death-head scarf buttons;
A variety of gilt and common metal buttons;
Sewing silk and scarf Twist;
Scotch and coloured Threads;
Women's Hose's and common Shoes;
Tapes, Bindings and garterings;
Wool Cards;
Pins and Needles;
Saddles and bridles;
Brass Cocks, with and without keys;
Coarse and fine Hair Combs;
Pewter Plates, Basons, Tankards and Tea Pots;
Looking Glasses of all sizes;
Nests of Brass Kettles & Frying Pans;
Sythes, Scythe and Sickels;
Powder, Shot and Lead;
6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass;
Nails of all sizes;
Crawley and blistered Steel;
Locks, Hinges and Screws of all kinds;
Razors, Cutteaus and Penknive;
Smoothing Irons sciffors and thimbles;
Men's shoe and knee buckles;
Snuff and tobacco boxes;
Black Jacks;
A small assortment of Carpenters Coopers, and Shoemakers Tools;
Common and fine writing paper;
Ink powder, Ink stands and Wafers;
Long and broad ruled Account Books;
Testaments and Spelling Books;
Primers and Pocket Dictionaries;
Young Men's Companions and Arithmetics;
China Tea and Coffee Cups & Saucers;
Red China Tea Pots;
Queen's Ware Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Tea pots and plates.

THEY HAVE ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, *A* FRESH ASSORTMENT *of*

Groceries and Liquors,

CONSISTING OF

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India Rum, and Old French Brandy;
Madeira Sherry and Teneriffe Wine;
Holland Gin in cases;
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar;
Bohea and Hyson Tea;
Coffee, Pepper, Allspice and Ginger;
Rice, Cotton, and Indigo,
Allum, Copperas, and Brimstone;
Castile and common Soap;
Rock and packing Salt;
German steel;
Sweeds Bar Iron and Plow Shares;
Men's coarse and fine Shoes;
Snuff and Tobacco;
Sewing Twine and Bonnet Paper;
BOLTING CLOTHS.

A small Assortment *of* INDIA GOODS.

With a GREAT VARIETY *of other* ARTICLES,
Making a Compleat Assortment,
FOR BOTH

Town and Country.

A small quantity of WHEAT, *and a few barrels of* FLOUR, *Will be* SOLD *reasonably for* CASH.

A constant Supply of Common Rum,

By the hogshead and barrel, warranted of superior proof and flavour to any made in the state, at the New-York price, including the expence of transportation.

Albany, June 2, 1785 ctf 6*

WHEREAS the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their sessions in October 1784. did impower the selectmen of the town of Whitingham, in the county of Windham, and state aforesaid, to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved land in said Whitingham, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c, in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors or owners of unimproved land in said town, to pay the sums respectively due from them immediately to the subscriber, or so much of their respective rights as will discharge the same, with legal costs, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 25th day July next, at 9 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Daniel Wilcox, in said Whitingham.

DANIEL WILCOX, Collector.

Bennington, June 12. 3w6†

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Messrs. HASWELL & RUSSELL;
And to be SOLD *by*

Clark Harwood,

AND AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE & PAPER-MILL IN BENNINGTON.

Divine Songs,

ATTEMPTED IN

Easy Language,

FOR THE USE OF

CHILDREN,

BY

Isaac Watts, D. D.

Take Notice!

WANTED immediately, as Apprentices to a Genteel business, Two active boys, who can read and write, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Those who have had a grammatical education will be preferred. Inquire of the Printers.

Book-Binding.

THE BOOK-BINDING business, is now carried on at the Printing Office in BENNINGTON, where every command in that way, will be chearfully attended to, and carefully executed by the publick's humble servants,

HASWELL and RUSSELL.

N. B. Payment to be made before the work is taken from the Office.

James Caldwell,

At his Store, near the Low Dutch Church, in ALBANY.

Has IMPORTED in the last Vessels from

ENGLAND,

A large ASSORTMENT of *EUROPEAN & EAST INDIA*

GOODS,

Which he is now SELLING very LOW, By WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

He has also on hand, a large quantity of the best

LIQUORS,

Such as

JAMAICA SPIRITS,	Old Madeira WINE,
West India Rum,	Sherry Do.
French Brandy,	Lisbon Do.
Cherry do.	Red Port Do.
Holland Geneva,	Teneriffe Do.

LONDON PORTER,
SHRUB,
LIME JUICE in Bottles,
LOAF, LUMP and MUSCOVADO SUGARS,
TEAS.
QUEEN's WARE in Crates, and DELPH BOWLS in Hogsheads.

Said CALDWELL having purchased a Concern in the DISTILLERY of this Place, he will supply his Customers, with the best flavored NEW-RUM, at the New-York price.

He has at his CHOCOLATE MANUFACTORY, A large quantity of Excellent

CHOCOLATE,

Made from the best

CAYENNE COCOA,

Which he will sell as low as can be purchased in NEW-YORK.

He will take in payment for the above Articles, Cash, Wheat, Peas, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Pot and Pearl Ash, Furs, and all kinds of this State Securities, for which the highest Price will be allowed.

On hand a few FRANKLIN STOVES.

ALBANY, JANUARY 12, 1785

Just Published,

And ready for sale at the Printing Office, Dr. PRICE's very valuable pamphlet; Entitled,

Observations on the American Revolution, &c.

ALSO.

POPE's *ESSAY on* MAN,

Are now ready for Sale by

CLARK HARWOOD,
BENNINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED & NEW-HAVEN, and to be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, BENNINGTON:

GEOGRAPHY

MADE EASY,

By Jedediah Morse, A. B.

RUN away from the subscriber in the State of Vermont, Daniel Shields, on the 12th day of April last; whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall be handsomly rewarded, by ELISHA HITCHCOCK. And I forbid any body harbouring, hiring, or trusting said boy on my account.

Westminster, May 2. 3w5†

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the State of Vermont, that their meeting held at the house of Jehiel Webb, in Rockingham on the first Wednesday of May next, by adjournment stands adjourned to the last Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

JOSHUA WEBB, Moderator.

THIS may notify the proprietors of Concord, in the state of Vermont, that there was two dollars voted by said proprietors on each right for lotting out some part of said town, all those that have not paid this tax, theire land will be sold as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOTTEN, Collector.

Rockingham, May 3. 3w5†

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, on the night of the 17th of May instant, a Likely-Yoke of three year old steers, both red, one has a white spot on his flank, both marked with a CROP off the right ear, whosoever shall take up said steers and inform the subscriber, shall receive five dollars reward, and if the thief or thieves be brought to Justice shall have four dollars more, and all necessary charges paid, by me

DAVID BUSH.

Pittsfield, May 23, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Fitch, late of Pawlett, in the county of Rutland deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALTIC FITCH, JOHN FITCH, | Executors.

Pawlett, May 30. 4†

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate, commissioners for the district of Rutland, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. William Fitch late of Pawlett, in the county of Rutland deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Stephen Pearl, in said Pawlett, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, on the first Monday of October next, and on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning on each day, after the above terms are expired, no accounts or demands of the creditors will be received or allowed by the commissioners.

DARIUS CHIPMAN, ISRAEL SMITH, LEMUEL CHIPMAN, | Commissioners.

Pawlett, May 23. 4§3

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Colchester and Essex in the county of Rutland, state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Lemuel Bradley, in Sunderland, country of Bennington, state aforesaid.—on the 18th day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M then and there to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A proprietors Clerk if necessary. 3d, To see whether the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4th, To see if the proprietors will lay out the undivided land in to severalty. 5th, To do and transact any other business legal and necessary on said day.

ISAAC FICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, June 6. 3w5§

[MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1785.] THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 108.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

Foreign Advices.

GENOA, Feb. 4.

The number of vessels arrived at this port in the course of last year, amounts to 2056, among which was one from America.

Bruxels, Feb. 24.

The Emperor has published an ordinance bearing date the 10th instant, ordering the clergy of the low countries, and all others exercising the ecclesiastical function, to keep an exact register of the Births, Marriages and Deaths, of the military, and to transmit them to the champlains of the nearest regiments, or the Almoner-General of the low countries, the different articles or heads to be properly paged, so that they may be easily referred to when occasion shall require; the curates refusing or neglecting this command will be 600 patagons.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.

His Majesty upon the representation of the superannuated officers, has augmented their pensions as follows:——

To a Lieutenant-Colonel 500 rix dollars per annum, a Major 400, a Captain 300, first Lieutenant 200, second Lieutenant 100.

The number of vessels that passed through the Sound at Elsinor in the course of the last year, amount to 10,987, viz. 1691 Danish, 3172 English, 2172 Sweedish, 1429 Russia, 1366 Dutch, 167 Imperial, 38 Portuguese, 25 French, 19 Spanish, 13 Americans, 5 Venetians, 138 Riga, 16 from the Duchy of Courland, 190 Danziclers, 259 from Bremin, 75 from Hamburgh, 63 from Lubec, 53 from Rostock, and 8 from Oldenburgh.

Lately died at Stockholme, Henry Gustowsk, Captain in one of the Finland regiments, aged 99 years, he was born in the city of Grodona, in Poland, he entered the Sweedish service in 1706, in the reign of Charles the XIIth whom he accompanied into Saxony and Ukraine, he was at the battle of Helofzin, and at the seige of Wipseck and Pultawa, where he was taken prisoner and carried to Moscow, and afterwards to Casan, where he was ransomed together with General Muhl, with whom he returned to Sweeden in 1716. He was again employed in quality of a Lieutenant in the troops stationed in the kingdom, and in 1741 joined the battalion of Kymenegard in the same rank, During the war between the Sweeds and Russians, he was appointed Adjutant under General Didron, who commanded on the frontiers. In 1759 he was promoted to a company in the regiment of Nylande, and had permission to retire the next year on account of his age and services. This gentleman was of a remarkable robust and healthy constitution, and enjoyed a vigour to the day of his death, known to few of his age.

London, March 16.

A very extraordinary case has lately been read before the Society for promoting Medical knowledge. A widow, Ann Liddle, at Carlittle, was about two years since admitted a patient in the dispensary there, for a most excruciating pain in the face, and on the right side of her head. Many medicines were given without relief.

After several months torment, Dr. Heysham directed the maxillary antrum (or hallow part of the cheek bone) to be opened, where her pain was seated; after injecting some decoction of bark for a few days, a frightful insect was extracted about an inch long and thicker than a goose-quill. She had a remission of her complaint for several hours---but it returned, and another insect was seen at the orifice, but could not be extracted. Two days after this the second insect was discharged, in form and size like the first; and some time from thence the fragments of a third, which procured her long intervals of ease, though the last accounts of Mrs. Liddle do not say she is perfectly recovered.

The above narrative, however wonderful, we are assured is strictly true. The substance of it was transmitted by Dr. Heysham, a Physician of chracter at Newcastle, to Mr. Latham, F. R. S. at Dartford, in Kent. Mrs. Liddle is near 60 years of age, and has been accustomed to take large quantities of snuff.

MARCH 17.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 9.

"We hear that the silver plate, taken in April 1778, by the crew of the Ranger, American privateer, commanded by Paul Jones, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, was last week sent back to his Lordship by Paul Jones, and the cariage paid by him."

America and not Germany will probably be the retreat of the great returning Nabob. The amazing sums he has amassed would render him a welcome visitor to the infant states, and perhaps procure him a station of eminence answerable to the utmost of his ambition.

Yesterday at four o'clock, his Excellency the French Ambassador was seized with a fit, in his coach, on his return from the Court at St. James's, and was carried speechless, by his servants, into his house, at Hyde-Park corner, but we are happy to add, that he was last night much recovered from the effects of so sudden an indisposition.

An account was received on Friday from the continent, that the inhabitants of the frontier towns, both in Flanders and Holland, had begun to remove into the interior parts of the country, as they judged a war to be inevitable between the Emperour and the Dutch, both these powers having begun to augment their troops, notwithstanding the weather has been so inclement there that two Centinals lost their lives one night, having been frozen to death on their posts.

APRIL 24.

Last Sunday morning a young lady of great family at the west end of the town, jumped out of one pair of stair window in a high fever, into the arms of her lover! They immediately set out for Worcestershire, but were pursued and overtaken at Chipping-Norton, where the gentleman made his escape; but the lady was brought back to her friends.

We have just heard, from good authority, that peace is concluded between the Emperor and the Dutch.

The Lords Commissioners of Admiralty have ordered six new frigates to be fitted out in the river, with all expedition, and some more at the other ports. It is not yet given out what station they are designed for; whether they are to relieve the ships of the channel, or foreign service. However, it is most likely the former only want an augmentation, in case the Emperor should commence hostilities.

On Friday evening, about six o'clock, a new Aquatic balloon, was sunk a little above Westminster Bridge; the inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air; the balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interim, two signals were made; the first denoted that all was well; but the second, that he wanted assistance: upon which the boatmen, who attended instantly, hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It seems that through some mistake, the water got in.

The French Court has issued orders to prepare an encampment for a considerable body of troops in French Flanders. The King of Prussia has begun to form two encampments. The empress of Russia will follow the example of her neighbours: even the Turks begin marching troops towards Bender. From the movements of these different powers, there is great reason to expect a general war in a few months.

KINGSTON, March 5.

We hear from good authority, that a mine has been discovered in a high mountain, about eighe miles behind Stony-Hill, containing several rich veins of silver, copper, and lead. The ore runs up to the very surface of the earth; and several pieces have been already tried, from which were extracted the finest silver. Our informant assures us, that a gallon of verdigrise may be obtained *per diem* from this mountain of metal.

MARCH 12.

We hear that his Honour the Lieutenant Governour has received orders from England, by the last packet, to fill up all the regiments on this island, with the full peace-establishment, of 500 men each; and that recruiting parties to accomplish this necessary purpose, are actually beating up for volunteers in Canada and Nova-Scotia. Similar parties, it is said, will shortly be employed in the same business, throughout this island.

A gentleman arrived from the Spanish main, reports, that the Spaniards, in considerable force, had made an attack upon the Samblas Indians, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their best officers, and a great number of men. Immediately after the action the Dons intrenched themselves upon the sea beach, under cover of their shipping, and, when these advices came away, they daily expected a reinforcement of two thousand men from Carthagena, upon whose arrival they mean to proceed to leeward, to receive the submission of the Musquito Indians.

BOSTON, May 1.

Yesterday a man, said to be from Bridgwater, walking the streets, having a number of notes in his hand, to the amount of about two hundred dollars, which, it seems, arrested the attention of two felonious villains then a little in the rear' who mutually concert a plan to dispossess him of his property, when one of them enquired of him the place of his abode, and being answered, replied he wished to write to a friend at the same place, thereby artfully decoying the man to a neighbouring public house, who inadvertantly laying his interest out of his hands, and engaged in conversation with one of them, while the other, a proficient in this common occupation, took the notes into his care, and silently moved out of sight, having the politeness not in the least to disturbe the company with an intimation of his intention, leaving the poor man to deliver the letter.

MAY 26.

Joshua Quincy, late of Braintree, Esq; deceased, has left by his will, a generous donation of 100 pounds, to the American Academy of arts and sciences.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

On the sixth of April last, the committee of merchants of Philadelphia, presented a memorial to the assembly of Pennsylvania, stating: That it has been considered as a fundamental defect in the constitution of Congress, that a full and entire power over the commerce of the United States has not been given to that body, and stating, that a recommendation from Congress to the several States for that purpose would meet their approbation, and praying the legislature to endeavour to procure such a recommendation from congress, and at the same time to give assurance of a disposition in the mercantile interest of Pennsylvania, favorable thereto.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, in Virginia, dated May 19.

"Last Tuesday being the day appointed by the States of Virginia and Maryland, relative to opening the inland navigation of the Potomack; a meeting was held at Mr. Lomax's tavern, consisting of a very numerous assembly of the first people in the respective states. Daniel Carrol, Esq; President of the assembly of Maryland, being appointed to the chair, the subscription books were read as the acts direct, when it appeared that forty thousand three hundred pounds was subscribed, a sum far beyond what was requisite to incorporate the company. The company was of course established and proceeded to the election of a president and directors, when the following gentlemen were appointed: His Excellency George Washington, president; George Galpin, John Fitzgerald, Thomas John Stone and Thomas S. Lee, Esquires, directors.

"This great and important work is to be immediately begun. The vast consequence that must derive to the middle States when compleated, cannot be elucidated but by time, the great discoverer of all great events. The next general meeting is to be held at George-town, on the first day of August next.

"We hear from the southward of a very destructive insect having got among the wheat in the neighbourhood of Richmond, by which many crops have received great damage. These insects have been from time to time observed farther southward."

To my AMERICAN BRETHEREN.

Attend!--I'll whisper truth in reason's ear---
E're a tyrant's *voice is heard in thunder.*

HEAVEN hath heard our prayers---overthrew the tyrant---and crowned us with independence and peace. Our political career is gloriously begun, but it is *only begun*, and if we neglect the necessary means to compleat it, we may yet lose all that our blood and treasurs have won, and *sink into ruin*. We see, and feel, our situation, and the old *tyrant mother Britain* is *goading* us, and shall we not act with energy? if we mean to be a nation, this is the moment to determine, and to execute.--What avails our laboured speeches in the legislative assembly, while the national honour is expiring, for want of power and energy in continental government.

Britain means to depreciate us in the ages of the world, and is active to make us a dependent, contemptible people; and she will effect her purpose, unless we immediately form and execute plans to support public credit. Wherever we turn our eyes, we see approaching ruin; government weak, trade declining, debts increasing! WHAT IS TO BE DONE? *Is the great question.* As I have the honour to be an American, I will give my opinion what ought to be done.

First, All the states must give to Congress ample powers to regulate trade; and to impose duties on all foreign goods imported into the states; likewise all other powers that may be found necessary for an active and firm government.

Secondly, Each state must appoint one able man to conduct its finances; by which means the finances of the respective states would not only be conducted with less expence, and to vast advantage, but a correspondence might be carried on between the Financiers of the states to the benefit of each, and to great national advantage.

Unless the *two capital concerns* are immediately attended to, we may *weep when liberty is gone.*

Our political situation is like that of a ship at sea, the wind fair, her bottom sound, and nothing wanting but a pilot and some good men to hand the sails!---and shall we *play the game of folly*, until our political ship drives on the rocks of *tyranny*, or founders in the quick-sands of *anarchy*! Let us look out for men of wisdom and energy, who are for national measures, and give them a place in government, and support them in office, then may we hope to see our nation flourish.

CONSIDERATION.

From the BOSTON MAGAZINE.

Address to Youth.

Be men in Wisdom before you are men in Years.

NOW when entering upon the stage of life, when just beginning to act your part, will you deliver yourself up, at so critical a time to sloth and pleasure? will you refuse to listen to any counsellor but humour? will you attend to no other pursuit than that of amusement? will you allow yourselves to float careless on the stream of life, ready to receive any direction which the current of fashion may chance to give you? what can you expect to follow from such beginnings? while so many around you are undergoing the sad consequences of a like indiscretion, for what reason shall not those consequences extend to you? shall happiness grow up to you of its own accord, and solicit your acceptance, when to the rest of mankind it is the fruit of so long cultivation and the acquisition of much labour? deceive not yourselves. What ever be your rank, Providence will not, for your sake, reverse its established order. The author of your being hath enjoined you to ponder the paths of your feet; to remember your Creator in the days of your youth. He hath decreed that they only who seek after wisdom, shall find it; that fools shall be afflicted, because of their transgressions; and that whoso refuseth instruction, shall destroy his own soul. By listening to these admonitions, and tempering the vivacity of youth with a proper mixture of serious thought, you may ensure chearfulness for the rest of life; but by delivering yourselves up at present to giddiness and levity, you lay the foundation of lasting heaviness of heart.

Look forward to those plans of life, which either your circumstances have suggested, or your friends have proposed, you will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to pursue them with advantage, some prevalous discipline is requisite. Whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits.

This is the universal preparation for every character, & every station in life. Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue. In the usual course of human affairs it will be found that a plain understanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to prosperity than the brightest parts without probity or honor.

Whether science, or business or public life, be your aim, virtue still enters for a principle share, into all those great apartments of society. It is connected with eminance, in every liberal art; with reputation in every branch of fair and useful business; with distinction, in every public station. The vigour which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character; the generous sentiments which it breaths, the undaunted spirit which it inspires, the ardour of diligence which it quickens, the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonorable avocations, are the foundations of all that is high in fame, or great in success among men.

Do you possess ornamental or engaging endowments? Virtue is a necessary requisite, in order to their shining with proper lustre. Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if it be suspected that nothing within corresponds to the pleasing appearance without.

Short are the triumphs of wit, when it is supposed to be the vehicle of malice. By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem & secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind. These are the qualities whose influence will last, when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away.

Striking Portrait of LORD DUNDEE *by* Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE.

DUNDEE had orders from his master (James II.) not to fight M'Kay, until a large force, which was promised from Ireland, should join him: hence he was kept during two months, cooped up in the mountains, furious from restraint. He was obliged continually to shift his quarters by prodigious marches, in order to avoid or harrass his enemy's army, to obtain provisions, and sometimes to take advantages: the first messenger of his approach was generally his own army in sight; the first intelligence of his retreat brought accounts that he was already out of his enemy's reach. In some of these marches, his men wanted bread, salt and all liquors, except water, during several days; yet were ashamed to complain, when they observed that their commander lived not more delicately than themselves. If any thing good was brought him to eat, he sent it to a faint or sick soldier; if a soldier was weary, he offered to carry his arms. He kept those who were with him from sinking under their fatigues, not so much by exhortation, as by preventing them from attending to their sufferings. For this reason he walked on foot with the men; now by the side of one clan, and anon by that of another; he amuled them with jokes; he flattered them with his knowledge of their genealogies; he animated them by a recital of the deeds of their ancestors, and of the verses of their bards. It was one of his maxims, that no general should fight with an irregular army, unless he was acquainted with every man he commanded. Yet, with these habits of familiarity, the severity of his discipline was dreadful: the only punishment he inflicted was death. "All other punishments, he said, disgraced a gentleman, and all who were with him were of that rank; but that death was a relief from the conciousness of the crime." It is reported of him, that, having seen a youth fly in his first action, he pretended he had sent him to the rear on a message; the youth fled a second time; he brought him to the front of the army, and saying, "That a gentleman's son ought not to fall by the hands of a common executioner," shot him with his own pistol.

Whimsical ANECDOTE *of the Princess of Prussia.*

A SHORT time since, the princess of Prussia, (or rather the princess of Brunswick, as her marriage with the prince of prussia was dissolved for very substantial reasons) having ordered some rich silks from Lyons, which pay a high duty at Stetin, the place of her confinement, the custom-house officer rudely arrested them until the duties should be paid:-- The princess, incensed, let him know, that she would satisfy his demands, and desired that he would come himself with the silks, for that purpose. On his entrance into the apartments of the princes, she flew at him, seized the merchandise, gave the officer two or three cuffs in the face, and turned him out doors. The proud and mortified exciseman, in a violent fit of resentment, drew up a memorial, in which he complained bitterly of the dishonorable treatment he had met with in the exercise of his office. The king, having read the memorials, answered it as follows:

"Loss of the duties belongs to my account.--The silks are to remain in possession of the princess.---The cuffs with him that received them.---As to the supposed dishonor, I cancel it at the request of the complainant;---but it is of itself null, for the white hand of a fair lady cannot possibly dishonor the face of a custom-house officer.

(Signed) FREDERICK."

A remarkable ANECDOTE.

IN the year 1707, John Needs, a Winchester scholar, foretold the death of Mr. Carman, Chaplain to the college, Dr. Mew, Bishop of Winchester, and himself within that year, to several of his school-fellows, among others, to

George Lavington. This exposed him to raillery in the school, and he was stiled Propher Needs. Mr. Carman died about the time he mentioned. For this event however, he had little credit, it being said, that the death of such an old man might reasonably be expected. Within the time prefixed, Bishop Mew also died, by a strange accident. He was subject to fainting fits, from which he was soon recovered by smelling to spirits of hartshorn. Being seized with a fit while a gentleman was with him, perceiving its approach, he pointed eagerly at a phial in the window; the visitor took it, and, in his haste, poured the contents down the Bishop's throat, which instantly suffocated him. This incident was accounted for in the same manner as the other. As the time approached which Needs had prefixed for his dissolution, of which he named even the day and the hour, he sickned, apparently declined, and kept his chamber, where he was frequently visited and prayed with by Mr. Fletcher, second master of the school, and farther to the late Bishop of Kildare. He reasoned and argued with the youth, but in vain; with great calmness and composure, he resolutely persisted in affirming that the event would verify his prediction. On the day he had fixed, the house-lock being put forward, struck the hour before the time; he saw through the deception, and told those that were with him, that, when the church-clock struck, he should expire. He did so.

From the BRISTOL GAZETTE.

Pro superi! quantum mortalia pectora cœcæ noctis habent!

BRUGES, March 6, 1785.

MR. PRINNTER,

I HAVE been two months in this City with my friend Eugenius and his amiable family.—The objects around me furnish an inexhaustable fund of entertainment. It is one of my principal sources of amusement to contemplate the contrast between the character and opinions of my friend, and those of the people amongst whom he has taken up a temporary residence.

The Romish religion you know is established in this country, but it is not long likely to continue so; the liberal and expanded mind of the Emperor "Dove-like sits breeding o'er the vast abyss." And the world may soon expect to see a total change in the religious constitution of the Empire. You cannot imagine with what terror the Levites of this country behold the reforming genius of their Prince.—I have actually heard them apply one of the prophecies (which is accompanied with a commination) to the reduction of the monasteries and convents.—Prophets in all ages have known how to fulminate.

As Eugenius is one of those Christians who believe that there is but ONE GOD, the maker and ruler of the universe, he cannot conscientiously aedre either Madona or her Infant—nor will he bow down and worship either rye, barley, oats, wheat, port, lisbon, claret, caleavella, champaio, burguaday, or old hock—whatever the oracles of the place may say to induce him to it. The devotion of the Greeks and Romans, he says, was infinitely more pure than this; for whoever pretended that wheat or rye, or any other grain was absolutely the goddess Ceres, or that the juice of the grape was really the body and blood and soul and divinity of thee—thou ruddy god of wine! *ingens, informe!* No, No,—this monstrous dogma, this enormous abuse of deity was reserved to stain the annals of these *enlightened times!* Eugenius, then, being such a christian as I have described him to be, collects his little community every Sunday morning, and whilst the Carmelites are * * * * * * he is employed in adoring the God of Heaven.

ERASMUS.

BENNINGTON, June 27.

The Legislature of this State, after sitting 17 days, dissolved on the 18th instant.

The following are the Titles of the several ACTS passed at that Session, viz.

FIRST, AN Act to authenticate the Deeds therein mentioned.

SECOND, An act granting to Reuben Harmon, jun. Esq; a right of coining copper and regulating the same.

THIRD, An act for the purpose of levying the taxes therein contained.

FOURTH, An act for levying a tax on all the lands in Fa rlee, for the purpose of repairing roads & making bridges.

FIFTH, An act for establishing a county grammar school at Norwich, in Windsor county.

SIXTH, An act to authorize the inhabitants of Thetford, to raise a tax for the purpose of building a House for public worship in said town.

SEVENTH, An act for levying a tax on all the land in Marlborough, for the purpose of repairing roads and making bridges.

EIGHTH, An act in addition to, and in explaination of an act, intited An act regulating proprietors meetings.

NINTH, An act to authorize Samuel Camfield, Esq; of New-Milford in the state of Connecticut, to act on a certain resolve of the Governor and company of the state of Connecticut, within this state.

TENTH, An act to enable Thomas Chandler, Esq; of Chester, in the County of Windsor, who now stands committed a prisoner in the common goal, at Westminster, in the county of Windham, to deliver up all his estate real and personal to his creditors, bona fide, and to discharge the said Thomas from his imprisonment.

ELEVENTH, An act for settleing disputes respecting landed property.

TWELFTH, An act to vacate all the proceedings of the legislature respecting the boundaries of Guildhall, in Orang County.

THIRTEENTH, An act to authorize the inhabitants of Weathersfield to raise a tax for the purpose of building a house for public worship in said town.

FOURTEENTH, An act in explaination of an act, intitled An act for the purpose of levying the respective taxes therein contained.

FIFTEENTH, An act to alter the time of the sitting of the supreme court in Windhad Windsor and Orange counties, and of the county court in Windham county.

SIXTEENTH, An act to prolong the time of redemption to a lot of land in Wells.

SEVENTEENTH, An act confirming Andrew Graham, of Putney, in the county of Windham, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the farm on which he now lives in said Putney, and rendering all judgments respecting the possession of the same heretofore rendered, by any court of law whatsoever null and void.

EIGHTEENTH, An act granting liberty to Stephen Hand, administrator on the estate of Abraham Hand, late of Brandon deceased, to sell part of the real estate of the deceased.

NINETEENTH, An act for levying a tax on all the lands in Shrewsbury for the purpose of repairing roads and making bridges.

TWENTIETH, An act for levying a tax on all the lands in Stratford, for the purpose of repairing roads and making bridges.

TWENTYFIRST, An act for levying a tax on all the lands in Rockingham, for the purpose of repairing roads and building bridges.

APPOINTMENTS *during the* SESSION.

Samuel Mattucks, Esq; Auditor, in the room of Micah Townsend, Esq; resigned.

Doct. Roswell Hopkins, and John Strong, Esq; Auditors, in addition to the three persons heretofore appointed.

The Council of Censors have appointed Increase Mosely, Esq; president, and Micah Townsend, Esq; their secretary.

DIED.] Last Tuesday, after a short illness, Mrs. Mindwell Hopkins, widow of Maj. Wait Hopkins, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, late of this town deceased, in the 48th year of her age; having during her life supported a general good as well as christian character, it affords great satisfaction to all bereaved friends in the hope of her present and future happiness in the sublime employment of her Creator: "O death where is *thy sting!* O grave where is *thy victory!*"

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors or owners of eight thousand acres of land lying in the township of Addison, in the county of Rutland, to warn a meeting: These are therefore to warn said proprietors or land owners, to meet at the house of John Strong, Esq; in said Addison, on the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. 1st, To choose a moderator, 2d, A clerk, 3d, A Treasurer, 4th, To see if the proprietors will make a division of said land, 5th, To see if they will assign to any person or persons their lands where they have made improvements, 6th, To grant a tax, to defray the expence of lotting out said land, and when met to do any other business that shall be thought proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN STRONG, Justice of Peace.

Addison June 15. 8

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Draper, in the state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Jesse Cook, inn holder in said Draper, in the state aforesaid, on the 17th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. first, To choose a moderator, second, A proprietors clerk, if necessary, third, To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings, fourth, To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purposes.

JESSE COOK, Justice of Peace.

Draper, June 16. 8

THE proprietors of Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted the 5th day of January last, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, and other charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Huston, in Thetford, in said county, on Thursday the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, unless sooner paid, as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs.

The Names of the Delinquents are as follows, with the sum of 12s. due on each right.

Sam. Robinson,	Paul Robinson,
Jehiel Webster,	Sam. Sprague,
David Davis,	Nathan Peters,
Nathan Leonard,	John Hibbard,
Tho's. Chittenden,	Jotham White,
Moses Robinson,	Jotham White, jun.
Jere. Clark,	Elisha White,
Matthew Lyon,	Elisha White, jun.
John Griswold,	Solomon White.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

N. B. The meeting of the proprietors of said Orange stands adjourned to the last Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich.

AMOS ROBINSON, Prop. Clerk.

Hartford, May 30. 3w17

THE proprietors of Washington in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the 15th day of June last, for defraying the charges of laying out 100 acres on each proprietors right, and other necessary charges; Are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the 14th day of July next, so much of their land will be sold at public auction, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, as will pay the same with legal costs.

The names of the proprietors are as follows with the sum of six shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed thereto.

Barnabas Burton,	Solomon Brown,
Samuel Leonard,	Isaac Sessions,
John Slafter, 3s.	Joel Matthews,
Levi Root,	Solomon Strong,
James Gould,	John Durkee,
Ebenezer Green,	Timothy Harding,
Stephen Clark,	Solomon Mathews,
Jacob Brown,	Asa Morris,
Elisha Smith,	John Curtis,
Otis Freeman,	Hezekiah Storrs,
Asa Storey,	Moses Evens,
Ebenezer Fielding,	Thomas Durkee,
Luther Turner,	Jedediah Fay, 3s.
Jonathan Freeman,	Steel Smith,
Roswell Fenton,	John W. Dana,
William Blake,	Edmund Hedges,
Comfort Sever,	John House,
Thomas Chittenden,	

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodstock, May 3, 1785. 7510

Robison and Hale,

AT THE NORTH CORNER, OPPOSITE THE

Dutch Church:

Have JUST IMPORTED, *in the* EDWARD *and* TRIUMPH, *from*

LONDON,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS;

Suitable for the SEASON, *Which they will* SELL *by*

Wholesale and Retail;

At a low ADVANCE, *for* CASH, PAPER SECURITIES, FURRS, POT *and* PEARL ASH, *And all kinds of* GRAIN.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse BROADCLOTHS, of various colours;
Rattinets and Common Shalloons;
Yorkshire Plains and Flannels;
Moreens, Tabbyteens, Callimancoes, Durants and Tammies, of all colours;
7/8, yd. wide and yd. and 3/4 wide, Cotton Check;
7/8 and 9-8 wide Irish Sheeting;
7/8 and yard wide Irish Linens;
Russia sheeting, Dowlas and Scotch Oznabrigs;
Fustians and Jeans;
Striped Tickings, Striped Cotton, and Brown Holland;
Corderoys and Manchester Velvets;
Cambricks and Lawns;
Plain flowered and cross-barred Jaconet and Book Muslin;
Plain, striped and spotted, black and white, Gauze and Millinet;
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs;
Black and white Gauze do.
Black Pattent Net;
Black and white Lace and Edgings;
Light, dark brown, changeable, pink, white and black Lutestring, and Mantezu Silks;
Black square Mode and Taffaties;
Black and coloured India Persians;
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs;
India Romal, Pulicat and Bandana do.
Purple Calico, and common Chintzes;
A variety of fashionable Ribbons and tastes;
Black Velvet Ribbon;
Women's black silk and worsted mitts;
Do. white and coloured kid gloves and mitts;
Men's brown thread, cotton and silk Stockings;
Men's beaver Gloves;
Women's Cotton Stockings;
Spotted and checked linen Handkerchiefs;
Blue cotton Barnegore Romall do.
Men's and Boys beaver, castor and felt Hats;
Boys black and white beaver furred do.
Basket and death-head scarf buttons;
A variety of gilt and common metal buttons;
Sewing silk and scarf Twist;
Scotch and coloured Threads;
Women's Hose and common Shoes;
Tapes, Bindings and garterings;
Wool Cards;
Pins and Needles;
Saddles and bridles;
Brass Cocks, with and without keys;
Coarse and fine Hair Combs;
Pewter Plates, Basons, Tankards and Tea Pots;
Looking Glasses of all sizes;
Nests of Brass Kettles & Frying Pans;
Sythes, Scythe and Sickels;
Powder, Shot and Lead;
6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass;
Nails of all sizes;
Crawley and blistered Steel;
Locks, Hinges and Screws of all kinds;
Razors, Cutteses and Penknives,
Smoothing Irons scissars and thimbles;
Men's shoe and knee buckles;
Snuff and tobacco boxes;
Black Jacks;
A small assortment of Carpenters Coopers, and Shoemakers Tools;
Common and fine writing paper;
Ink powder, Ink stands and Wafers;
Long and broad ruled Account Books;
Testaments and Spelling Books;
Primers and Pocket Dictionaries;
Young Men's Companions and Arithmetics;
China Tea and Coffee Cups & Saucers;
Red China Tea Pots;
Queen's Ware Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Tea pots and plates,

THEY HAVE ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, *A* FRESH ASSORTMENT *of*

Groceries and Liquors,

CONSISTING OF

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India Rum, and Old French Brandy;
Madeira Sherry and Teneriffe Wine;
Holland Gin in cases;
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar;
Bohea and Hyson Tea;
Coffee, Pepper, Allspice and Ginger;
Rice, Cotton, and Indigo,
Allum, Copperas, and Brimstone;
Castile and common Soap;
Rock and packing Salt;
German steel;
Sweeds Bar Iron and Plow Shares;
Men's coarse and fine Shoes;
Snuff and Tobacco;
Sewing Twine and Bonnet Paper;
BOLTING CLOTHS.

A small Assortment *of* INDIA GOODS,

With a GREAT VARIETY *of other* ARTICLES,

Making a Compleat Assortment, FOR BOTH

Town and Country.

A small quantity of WHEAT, *and a few barrels of* FLOUR, *Will be* SOLD *reasonably for* CASH.

A constant Supply of Common Rum,

By the hogshead and barrel, warranted of superior proof and flavour to any made in the state, at the New-York price, including the expence of transportation.

Albany, June 2, 1785. ctf 6*

WHEREAS the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their sessions in October 1784, did impower the selectmen of the town of Whitingham, in the county of Windham, and state aforesaid, to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved land in said Whitingham, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c, in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors o. owners of unimproved land in said town, to pay the sums respectively due from them immediately to the subscriber, or so much of their respective rights as will discharge the same, with legal costs, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 25th day July next, at 9 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Daniel Wilcox, in said Whitingham.

DANIEL WILCOX, Collector.

Bennington, June 12. 3w6t

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Messrs. HASWELL & RUSSELL; *And to be* SOLD *by*

Clark Harwood,

AND AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE & PAPER-MILL IN BENNINGTON.

Divine Songs,

ATTEMPTED IN

Easy Language,

FOR THE USE OF

CHILDREN,

BY

Isaac Watts, D. D.

Take Notice!

WANTED immediately, as Apprentices to a Genteel business, Two active boys, who can read and write, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Those who have had a grammatical education will be preferred. Inquire of the Printers.

Book-Binding.

THE BOOK-BINDING business, is now carried on at the Printing Office in BENNINGTON, where every command in that way, will be chearfully attended to, and carefully executed by the publick's humble servants,

HASWELL and RUSSELL.

N. B. Payment to be made before the work is taken from the Office.

James Caldwell,

At his Store, near the Low Dutch Church, in ALBANY.

Has IMPORTED in the last Vessels from

ENGLAND,

A large ASSORTMENT of *EUROPEAN & EAST INDIA*

GOODS,

Which he is now SELLING very LOW, By WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

He has also on hand, a large quantity of the best

LIQUORS,

Such as

JAMAICA SPIRITS,	Old Madeira WINE,
West India Rum,	Sherry Do.
French Brandy,	Lisbon Do.
Cherry do.	Red Port Do.
Holland Geneva,	Teneriffe Do.

LONDON PORTER, SHRUB, LIME JUICE in Bottles, LOAF, LUMP and MUSCOVADO SUGARS, TEAS.

QUEEN'S WARE in Crates, and DELPH BOWLS in Hogsheads.

Said CALDWELL having purchased a Concern in the DISTILLERY of this Place, he will supply his Customers, with the best flavored NEW-RUM, at the New-York price.

He has at his CHOCOLATE MANUFACTORY, A large quantity of Excellent

CHOCOLATE,

Made from the best

CAYENNE COCOA,

Which he will sell as low as can be purchased in NEW-YORK.

He will take in payment for the above Articles, Cash, Wheat, Peas, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Pot and Pearl Ash, Furs, and all kinds of this State Securities, for which the highest Price will be allowed.

On hand a few FRANKLIN STOVES.

ALBANY, JANUARY 12, 1785

Just Published,

And ready for sale at the Printing Office, Dr. PRICE's very valuable pamphlet; Entitled,

Observations on the American Revolution, &c.

ALSO.

POPE'S *ESSAY on* MAN,

Are now ready for Sale by

CLARK HARWOOD, *BENNINGTON.*

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Honourable Court of Probate for the district of BENNINGTON; Commissioners on the estate of Luther Lawrence, late of Shaftsbury deceased, to examine the claims of the creditors to said estate, these are to request all persons who have any demands on said estate to exhibit them to the subscribers, who will attend on the business of their appointment on the last Monday of June instant, and first in July next, at the dwelling house of Jacob Chalushe, inn-holder in Shaftsbury from two o'clock afternoon, till seven. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMOS HUNTINGTON, EBENEZER HARRIS, | Comm.

Bennington, June 20. 7

THE MEMBERS, OF THE

First Medical Society,

IN THE

State of Vermont,

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, THAT THE MEETING OF SAID

SOCIETY,

STANDS ADJOURNED TO THE Second WEDNESDAY, of JULY NEXT; TO BE HOLDEN AT THE DWELLING HOUSE, OF

Capt. Stephen Keys,

in Manchester,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK ON SAID DAY.

Dinez will be on the Table,

PRESISELY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Lewis Beebe, Sec'y.

MANCHESTER, June 16 1785. 3t7

North-Star LODGE.

THE BRETHREN of NORTH-STAR LODGE are reminded, that the FESTIVAL of ST. JOHN, will be CELEBRATED at MANCHESTER, on the 24th inst. BROTHER NICHOLS will oblige the LODGE with a SERMON: the SERVICE to commence in the morning at 9 o'clock. MEMBERS of other LODGES, are INVITED to attend.

WILLIAM GOULD, Secretary.

Manchester, June 15. 3t7

THE proprietors of Washington, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, That at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, on the 10th day of March last, a tax of two Dollars was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of letting out a third division of 100 acre lot to each proprietors right, and cutting roads, and to defray other necessary expence of said propriety: This is therefore to notify said proprietors, to pay the same immediately to the subscriber, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Jesse Safford, Coll.

Woodstock, June 7.

THE proprietors of Williamstown, in the County of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, That at a legal meeting, held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on Wednesday the 8th day of June 1785, it was voted, To raise a tax of two dollars on each original proprietors right or share of land, to defray the expence of laying out the second division in said township, said tax to be paid by the first day of July next. The said proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, in Williamstown, State of Massachusetts, or their land will be sold to discharge the same with costs, as the law directs.

SAM. KELLOGG, Collector.

Bennington, June 8. 3t7

Take Notice!

All those who are *Indebted* to

The Printers,

Of this PAPER, whose accounts are above six months STANDING,

ARE DESIRED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.